CYCLES
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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO. 216 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

Date.		Steamers.		Tons.
4th Sept.	..	Kaisar-i-hind	..	11430
11th „	..	Kalyan*	..	8987
18th „	..	Plassy Del Aterik	..	7346
25th „	..	Narkunda	..	16118
27th „	..	Mandalay	..	Calls Port Said and Plymouth only.
2nd Oct.	..	Delta	..	8089
9th „	..	Morea	..	10890
16th „	..	Khiva*	..	8947
23rd „	..	Karmala	..	8988
30th „	..	Naldera	..	16825
6th Nov.	..	Syria	..	6960

Fully booked from China, will not carry passengers from Bombay.
†B. I. Company's Fares.

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Date About.		Steamer.		—
3rd Sept.	..	Naldera	..	Calls at Colombo, Freemantle, Melbourne & Syd.
16th „	..	Dunera	..	Calls at Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about		Steamers		—
3rd Sept.	..	Bamora	..	Karachi & P Gulf 10 a.m.
3rd „	..	Chakla	..	Karachi direct 11 a.m.
9th „	..	Arratoon Apcar	..	East and South Africa, Via Prebunder.
9th „	..	Barjora	..	Karachi & P. Gulf.

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage of P. and O. and B. I. sailing may be arranged with.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tonnage.	Arrival.	Departur
†Rangoon Maru	Y. Nakajima	5050	16th Sept.	21st Sept.
Tenshin Maru	C. Hideshima	4221	17th Sept.	28th Sept.

† Arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.

For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Lenon Maru	J. Shinozaki.	20th Sept.	25th Sept.
Siam Maru	D. Imaizumi	20th Sept.	30th Sept.
Indus Maru	R. Yano	1st Oct.	10th Oct.

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to:
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

Shirts (negligé Soft) .. Re. 1-8 per doz.
„ (Dress) .. .. „ 3 „ „
„ (New) .. .. „ 3 „ „
LAUNDERED READY FOR WEAR at the
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
Kamam Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ANGLO INDIA & COLONIAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.



REGULAR SERVICE of steamers to Malabar Coast Ports, Colombo and Rangoon per Steamship Orvro, Nagpur and Rampur.
For particulars apply to:—
EASTERN SHIP BROKERS AND AGENCY LTD.
Managing Agents.
Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Company, Limited.
86-93, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD
(Incorporated in England.)
Head Office:—4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Baghdad, Basrah, Basrah City, Amara, Hillah, Mosul, and Bahrein.
Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid Up Capital £765, 242
Reserve Fund £220,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,197,468
BOMBAY BRANCH.
(Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.)
INTEREST allowed on Deposits Fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit at 4 per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans and Credits granted on approved Security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken.
Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
Securities received for Safe Custody and Interest and Dividends collected for clients.
D. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND... £1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ... $23,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9 Gracechurch Street E.C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 69, Churchgate Street
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL...Rs. 12,00,00,000/
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,56,78,150/
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 1,51,19,231/4
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000/
BRANCHES: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, 20 Apollo Street, Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Rangoon—Bassein.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Hathras.
Cawnpore—Chandausi.
London Office—9, Bhishops gate.
Cornhill London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/- interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

BANKING.

THE
SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 70,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 40,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 6,500,000
HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yokohama
Kobe	Onomichi	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. annum provided the sum accrued amounts Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 month and far shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
J. SATO,
Manager.
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

THE
UNION BANK OF INDIA,
LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	4,00,00,000
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP ON 19-5-20	59,01,042

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Murzban Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below the figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS: received for one, yea and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS:—Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are grante on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased a sold.
Banking business of every description crans acted.
A. B. OLIPHANT.
Ag. Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital £1,800,000
Paid-up Capital £1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £750,000
Reserve Fund £1,050,000
HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	3,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	66,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened favourable terms—Rules on application.
E. B. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY;
BRANCH:—Surat.
LONDON AGENTS: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Subscribed Capital: ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital: ..... Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve liability for calls: Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds..... Rs. 2,63,000
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 3 per cent all round the year on sums of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLING DRAFTS AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS & SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
C. I. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 74,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 44,000,000
Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin.
Branches:—
Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
T. SEKI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 204.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANT BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.—Apollo Street, Fort, BRANCH: Mumbadevi, Bombay.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED AND ISSUED CAPITAL	10,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	97,402

DIRECTORS.
The Hon. Mr. GOCULDAS KAHANDAS PAREKH, Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. MAHOMED HAJIBHOY, (Messrs. Hajibhoy Lalji and Co.).
GOPALDAS TRICUMJI JIVANDAS, Esq., (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas).
B. K. GHOSE Esq.
LALJI GOVINDJI, Esq., (Messrs. Bhusandas Govindji and Co.).
NARANJI DAYAD, Esq., (Messrs. Pramchand Chhaganlal).
KRISHNADAS GOVERDHANDAS MADIWALA, Esq., Managing Director.
CURRENT DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposits may be ascertained from that Bank.
LOANS, CASH CREDITS and OVER DRAFTS given on approved securities.
LOCAL DEMAND BILLS collected free of charge.
Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.
KRISHNADAS GOVERDHANDAS MADIWALA,
Managing Director

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1878.
No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve month grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to.
SAJANVAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HEAD OFFICE
6-7, Clive St., Calcutta
THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO LTD
MARTIN Co.,
Managing Agents.
INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.
Insure under An Endowment Policy
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier
NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to——
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.
G. N. B. Vaz,
Branch Secretary
LIPTONS BUILDINGS, 33, APOLLO STREET, FORT BOMBAY

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE—Bank Street.
SUB-BRANCHES:
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Corner of Sandhurst Road and Girgaum Road.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN.
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.
BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana, Dabhoi, Surat and Bombay.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid-up	20,000,000
Reserve Fund	14,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	.. ..	Rs. 1,25,00,000
Claims paid exceeds	..	Rs. 35,00,000
Annual income exceeds	..	Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.
Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager.

According to the Govt. of India Insurance Blue Book,
The oldest Life Office of Bengal,
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Established 1891.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 3,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to Compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign office before assuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to:—

The Secretary	*or*	The Chief Agents
309, Bow Bazar		D. SEN & Co.
Street Calcutta.		1 Chowringhee
		Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited.

INSURANCE.

THE
BHARAT INSURANCE Co. Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

		Rs.
Funds exceed	.....	31,00,000
Surplus about	.....	1,00,000
Claims paid about	.....	26,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Building),
Lahore

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane
CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
RAE & Co., P. BANERJEA,
Managing Agents. Secretary,
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LD,
CALCUTTA.
Second quinquennium Report recommends a bonus of 1 per cent. on the sum assured for each completed year on policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund after making a special Reserve of Rs. 100,000.
Premium Reserve Funds exceed...Rs. 40,00,000
"The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic Lines."
Prospectus and forms of Assurance can be sent on application to Head Office or any Branch or Chief Agency Office, in India.
S. R. KHOPKAR,
Manager,
Bombay-Branch,
40, Medows Street, Bombay.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
129, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
The Hon'ble Sir Faculbhoy Currimbhoy Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Sarooopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Scorjee & Co.).
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Moolji Jetha & Co. (Ex-officio).
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies a Boon to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars apply to:—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

HOTEL.

THE CHEAPEST
FIRST CLASS HOTEL
at which to put up at in Railway is the
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting "Bombay" should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.
DINNER, TABLE SPECIALITY
Competent Chefs, High Class Cuisine, and Billiard tables.
Charney Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 1218

SUBSCRIPTION LIST CLOSES ON THE 11TH SEPTEMBER 1920, OR EARLIER AS MAY BE DECIDED BY T DIRECTORS.

PROSPECTUS [HAS BEEN FILED WITH] THE RESISTRAR OF THE JOINT STOCK COMPANIES: BOMBAY.

The Model Mills Nagpur, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII, OF 1913.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL . . . . . Rs. 2,00,00,000

ISSUED CAPITAL RS. 1,00,00,000 DIVIDED INTO 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 250 EACH.

PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS :—

Rs. 25 per Share on Application,

Rs. 25 per Share on Allotment,

And the balance in Calls as the Directors may determine, not exceeding Rs. 40 per Call, at an interval of not less than three months at a time.

DIRECTORS :

THE HON'BLE SIR DINSHAW M. PETIT, BART., Chairman, (of Messrs. D. M. Petit, Sons and Company), Hornby Road, Bombay.

SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR, BART., (of Messrs. Cowasji Jehangir and Company), Hornby Road, Bombay.

A. J. RAYMOND, ESQ., J.P., (of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Company, Limited), Rampart Row, Bombay

THE HON'BLE MR. MUNMOHANDAS RAMJI, J.P., Mill-owner and Merchant, Badri Mahal, Hornby Road, Bombay.

MAHOMEDBHOY CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM, ESQ., J.P., (of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Ltd.), Esplanade Road, Bombay.

M. B. DADABHOY, ESQ., C.I.E., Barrister-at-Law, Civil Lines, Nagpur.

SHANTIDAS ASKARAN, ESQ., J.P., Merchant, Gamdevi, Bombay.

RAI BAHADUR BISESARDASS DAGA, Ex- fficio Director, (of Messrs. Bansilal Abirchand and Compan) Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

LACHHMANDAS DAGA, ESQ., (Special Director), [Merchant, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

BANKERS :

THE BANK OF BOMBAY, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD., Fort, Bombay.
THE BANK OF BENGAL, Calcutta.
THE BANK OF BENGAL, King's Way, Nagpur.

AUDITORS :

MESSRS. S. B. BILLIMORIA & Co., 113, Esplanade Road. Fort, Bombay.
MESSRS. BATLIBOI & PUROHIT, 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay,

SOLICITORS :

MESSRS. BHAISHANKER, KANGA & GIRDHARLAL, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS.

MESSRS. BANSILAL ABIRCHAND & Co., 558-562, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

REGISTERED OFFICE :

4, COWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEGRAMS : "MODMIL," BOMBAY.

PROSPECTUS.

1. The Company has been formed for the purpose set out in the Memorandum of Association of installing a large Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Mill at Nagpur, in the Central Provinces of India, with the most modern and labour-saving machinery.

2. It is needless to state that there is still an immense scope for the development of Mill Industry in India, and more particularly, in the Central Provinces and Berar, on proper and well-organized lines. According to the latest available satistical returns, India supplies fabrics to the extent of one-third of the total consumption only and the rest is imported from foreign countries. Apart from the increasing demand for indigenous goods, there is a growing and lucrative field outside India, in Arabia, Persia, Egypt, Mesopotamia, Ceylon, Straits Settlement, Zanzibar, East Africa, etc. The future prospects for the Textile Industry in India are exceedingly bright. The recapitalization of the Textile Industry in Europe and India, the large increase in wages all over the world, and the marked diminution in Home and Foreign productions since the war, and for many years to come, have given a powerful impetus generally to the development of the industry throughout the country. The phenomenal prosperity of the Central India Mills (the only Mills in Nagpur) since their construction, and the colossal profits made by that concern all along its existence under its past and present efficient management, bear sufficient testimony to the advantage and prosperty of starting on similar lines another large and well-equipped Mill there. The city of Nagpur has been specially selected, as the surrounding Provinces and Districts provide a large, remunerative and ever-expanding emporium for the local consumption of all yarn and cloth manufactured, and the outlying cotton districts afford immense facilities for the purchase of raw materials. There is also an abundant supply in close proximity of suitable coal for industrial purposes, and skilled and cheap labour is available. The Central India Mills in Nagpur have, since the commencement of their Company, paid an average dividend of nearly 25 per cent. per annum on its paid-up capital (not to speak of the huge and tempting dividends paid during the last four years), and the Directors hope to achieve similar results with sound and economical management.

3. It is decided to start immediately a Mill with about 50,000 Spindles and about 1,250 Looms and at the same time to make suitable provision for future extensions. Eventually, the Mills will be equipped with about 1,00,000 Spindles and about 2,500 Looms. It is also proposed to fit up the Mill with the latest type of Bleaching, Dyeing and Finishing Machinery and Waste Plant, and the Mills when completed will have an enormous advantage over many existing concerns. It is expected that the Mills will be in a position to start work within two and a half years. The Agents, who have had long experience of the Textile Industry, can be fully relied on to exert themselves to secure the most satisfactory and advantageous results in the working of the Mills.

DIRECTORS.

4. Unless otherwise determined by a General Meeting, the number of Directors shall not be less than five nor more than nine, exclusive of the Director Ex-officio and Special Director. The firm of Messrs. Bansilal Abirchand and Company, or their successors and assigns, shall have the right to appoint a person, whether a member of their firm or not, as a Special Director. The qualification of each Director shall be his holding of not less than 12 shares, equivalent in value of Rs. 3,000. The remuneration of a Director, including, the Director Ex-officio and the Special Director, shall be such amount as may be fixed by the Directors, not exceeding Rs. 100, for every meeting of Directors attended by him, and such reasonable additional remuneration as may be fixed by the Directors may be paid to any one or more of their members for special services rendered by him or them and for travelling expenses. A Director may act before acquiring his qualification.

The Directors have no interest in the promotion of the Company other than the benefit arising from the shares held by them, except Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy, who has a share in the commissions to be earned by Messrs. Bansilal Abirchand and Company, the Agents of the Company. Mr. Lachhmandass Daga has been appointed Special Director by the Agents, Messrs. Bansilal Abirchand aud Company, under the Articles of Association, and he has no interest of any kind in the commission to be earned by the said Agents.

The Directors shall not proceed to allot shares until applications are received for shares of the nominal value of Rupees Twenty lakhs.

PRELIMINARY EXPENSES.

5. The preliminary expenses payable by the Company are estimated at about Rs. 25,000, exclusive of underwriters' commission and brokerage.

AGREEMENTS.

6. An Agreement will be entered into with the firm of Messrs. Bansilal Abirchand and Company, (at present consisting of Rai Bahadur Bisesardas Daga, Seth Nursingdass Daga, Seth Badridass Daga, minor, and Seth Ramnath Daga, minor ; the two latter under the guardianship of Rai Bahadur Bisesardas Daga), appointing them as Agents for a period of thirty-five years from the date of the registration of the Company, on a commission of ten per cent on the net profits of the Company without making any deduction for depreciation, etc., provided that the amount of such commission payable to the said firm shall not be less than Rs. 30,000 in each year.

An Agreement will be entered into with Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy to take over from him plots of land in close proximity to No. 5, Central India Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., measuring 33.47 acres, equivalent to 1,61,994 square yards.

Copies of the Agents' Agreement and of the Company's Memorandum and Articles of Association may be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company or at the Office of the Company's Solicitors during business hours.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

The Agents, Directors and their friends have subscribed and promised to subscribe shares of the value of Rupees Thirty lakhs and the remainder are offered to the public at par. The Directors reserve the right of paying, if necessary, an underwriting commission or brokerage not exceeding three per cent. on the allotment of the Issued Capital. No part of the Capital has been issued, or agreed to be issued, otherwise than in cash. Every shareholder of the Company shall have one vote for each share held by him.

If, at a later date, the remainder of the Authorized Capital or a part thereof is called in, the Company may, before the issue of any new shares, determine that the same or any of them shall be offered, in the first instance, to all the then members in proportion to the amount of the capital held by them or make any other provisions as to the issue and allotments of the new shares, but in default of any such determination, or so far as the same shall not extend the Directors may dispose of the new shares in any manner they may think proper.

Applications for shares should be made on the form accompanying the Prospectus, to be obtained from the Registered Office of the Company. and sent to the Agents of the Company or the Company's Bankers together with a remittance of the amount of the deposit. Where no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full, and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the balance of the deposit will be either returned or applied towards the remaining payments as desired by the applicant. Failure to p y any future instalments on shares when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture.

The issue of shares is subject to the condition that the certificate of the shares may not be complete and ready for delivery until six months after the allotment of the shares.

A copy of the Memorandum of Association is attached at the end of this Prospectus and forms part of it.

The forms of application may also be obtained from the Bank of Bengal, Nagpur and Calcutta, and also from Messrs. Bansilal Abirchand and Company's Firms at Nagpur, Kamptee, Jubbalpur Raipur and Hinganghat.

Dated, Bombay , the fourteenth day of August, 1920.

DINSHAW PETIT.
COWASJI JEHANGIR.
A. J. RAYMOND.
MUNMOHANDAS RAMJI.
MAHOMEDBHOY CURRIMBHOY.
M. B. DADABHOY.
SHANTIDAS ASKARAN.
BISESARDAS DAGA.
LACHHMANDAS DAGA.

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES—9 lbs. nett for Rs. 5 all charges included, by V. P. parcel post. Apply to [illegible] BANON, Gali Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Punjab.

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO.—Opposite Waiteaway's, Fort, Bombay. The leading Institution in the East, pronounced by Commercial Experts to be the BEST. Mang. Props. A. B. KAPADIA and E. J. DAVAR.

MISCELLANEOUS

RAILWAY GOODS RATES and CHARGES, CHECKED FREE, only to Customers. Merchants, Managers of Mills and Firms. 12 years' experience. We have discovered heavy over-charges on railway goods. Apply:—ROZEY BROTHERS, Railway Claim Settlement Agency, Bandra. 4658

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Export training in General Commercial, Specialised Accountancy, and Banking Subjects. Prospectus on Application 80, Esplanade Road. 4593

SITUATIONS VACANT.

ANY WORKMEN as well clerks and those who are desirous to proceed overseas apply personally ABDULGAFFAR KHAN, 2nd Peerkhan Street, Newnagpada, Bombay. 4622

WANTED.—A MICHENICAL MOTOR SHAUFFEUR of three years standing. Pay up to Rs. 100. Apply Box No. 1069, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4725

WANTED—A MONOTYPE CASTOR and an OPERATOR. Good pay with future prospects. Apply Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—Experienced GENERAL and COURT CLERKS for Solicitor's firm. Apply stating pay expected, qualification to Box No. 1073, Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle." 4736

WANTED—A TEACHER to teach English Sanskrit and Mathematics to a matric student. Apply to OOTAMCHAND RANCHORD, 89, Frere Road, Fort. 4739

WANTED.—An experienced HINDU or a PARSEE CANVASER. Pay or commission or both according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1070, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4726

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An experienced MANAGER for our Spinning and Weaving Mills at Delisle Road, Bombay. Apply sharp stating terms to GULABCHAND DEVCHAND & CO., 39-41, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 4738

WANTED—A competent HEAD HALL PORTER for a first class Hotel in Bombay. Only those having previous experience should apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1066, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4700

WANTED—PROFESSIONAL ACTORS to be engaged during the dramatic seasons on handsome salary of Rs. 20 to Rs. 100 at each performance. Those desirous should apply stating qualifications and their previous services to the MANAGER, Gandharva Natak Mandali, Bombay No. 7. 4763

WANTED.—A SUPERINTENDENT and SECRETARY for the Agri-Horticultural Society of Burma, Rangoon, with Botanical experience and a knowledge of accounts work, on a salary of Rs. 400 per mensem, with a residence, free of rent and taxes, and 3½ per cent. commission on monthly sale of flowers, plants seeds and orchids. Apply to SECRETARY of above Society, Rangoon, Burma, with copies of testimonials, stating age, qualifications and experience. The selected candidate will be on probation for six months before being made permanent under agreement. 4557

SITUATIONS WANTED

UNIVERSITY MEDICAL GRADUATE.—Hindu wants during afternoon and evening hours. MEDICL WORK. Apply Box No. 1067, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4712

WANTED.

WANTED—RING FRAMES new or slightly used. Apply with particulars to Box No. 1045, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4595

FOR SALE.

SCRAP TYRES and TUBES FOR SALE at the Indian Motor Taxi-Cab Co., Ld., 33, Rowland Road, Calcutta. Send your offer. 4742

READY D. Stewart New Finisher, 31in. and 23in. by 24in. Compound side by side engine, 20. H. P. Crude Oil Engine, 1in. Hydraulic tubes, 1 to 30 H. P. Electric Motors, Hand Fire Pumps, DREWET CHOWNA, Church Street. 4589

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—A very few godowns and rooms for office in the Great Western Building Apollo Street only. Apply JETHMAL ANDAS & Co. Rooms Nos. 1-2-3, on 2nd floor. 4676

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 15th and 16th instant, those days being Public Holidays (Khordadsal, Ganesh Chaturthi and Samvatsari (Jain)), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 7th September, 1920. 4749

NOTICE.

THE WADIA WOOLLEN MILLS, LIMITED. HONGKONG MILLS.

SALE OF WASTE.

N Flue-dust, Willow-dust, Tares and Hoops.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the entire production both ready and forward, up to 30th September 1921, of waste of all sorts, flue-dust, Willow-dust, Tares and Hoops produced at the Company's Hongkong Mills on forms to be had from the Company's Registered Office, Canada Building, Hornby Road, Fort, and will be received at the office up till 4 p.m. of Monday, the 20th instant. A deposit of Rs. 1,000 in respect of Waste of all sorts and of Rs. 100 in respect of Flue-dust, Willow-dust, Tares and Hoops should accompany all tenders. Cotton waste is open for inspection at the Mills. For further particulars apply to the Manager, Mills, Chinchpokli, Cross Lane

PILANI WADIA HAIAI & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 8th September 1920. 4769

FOR SALE.

SUGAR FACTORY, a going concern, MacNeil and Co.'s Ten Ton Sugar Plant, with Buildings, Godowns and residence quarters for the Staff, land Twenty Bighas (annual assessment Rs. 150 only) Arrangements would be made to give inspection to intending Purchasers. Apply AGENTS Sugar Company, 80, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. 4721

NOTICE.

WANTED—(a) An M.A., strong in English to work as a lecturer in English at the Sarvajanik College, starting salary, Rs. 125 with good prospects and Provident Fund, Pension and Life Policy benefits to Permanent men (b) a B.A., strong in English on Rs. 75, (c) GRADUATES on Rs. 70 and (d) a TYPIST CLERK on Rs. 35 —5/2—60 with Provident Fund benefits to permanent men. Apply stating qualifications to SECRETARY, SARVAJANIK EDUCATION SOCIETY, Surat. 4202

NOTICE.

WANTED.—A qualified SANITARY INSPECTOR, well versed in English and Gujarati correspondence on a monthly salary of Rs. 75 by 20 horse allowance. Preference will be given to a man who has double qualifications, i.e., who has passed an Examination of Hospital Assistant and of a Sanitary Surveyors' class in Bombay. Apply to the undersigned before 20th September, 1920, with testimonials.

Municipal Office,
Viramgam, 24th August, 1920.
(Sd.) CHHPTALAL S. SHAH,
President.
Viramgam Municipality.

4531

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF A POORER CLASSES ACCOMMODATION SCHEME.

PURSUANT to Sections 27 and 32-D of the above Act NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay have under the provisions of Section 32-B of the said Act made a Poorer Classes Accommodation Scheme in Ward G of the City of Bombay. The area included in the Scheme is bounded as follows:—On the North East by a passage, on the South East by the Drainage Channel, on the South West by properties bearing New Survey Nos. 1930 (part of) and 1931 and on the North West by properties bearing New Survey Nos. 1821, 1829 and 1830.

The Office of the said Trustees at Esplanade Road within the Fort of Bombay is the place, where the particulars of the said Scheme, a Map (Estate Agent's No. 196, dated 9th August 1920) of the area comprised therein and the statement showing the land proposed to be acquired may be seen at all reasonable hours.

E. G. TURNER.
Chairman of the Board.

Bombay, 27th August, 1920. 4560

NOTICE.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FOURTH SESSIONS of 1920, of Over and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on SATURDAY the 11th day of September, 1920 at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had done, or committed wtihin the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinat thereto, and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent up on the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof that they be then and there in their own persons with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.

Dated this 26th day of August, 1920.

PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.

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PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all concerned that Messrs. DWARKADAS JUGMOHUNDAS and Co., the late Agents of the HIND BUTTON FACTORY and METAL WORKS, LTD. have assigned their right, title and interest under the Agency Agreement with the said Company to our clients Messrs. Billimoria Gilder and Co. and the Assignment has been approved by the Board of Directors of the said Company by their Resolution dated the 7th day of September 1920, and the said Messrs. Billimoria Gilder and Co., have taken over charge of the Office of the Agents of the Company, and of the Company's property and will now attend to the business of the Company and exercise all the powers and authorities of the Managing Agents of the Company under the Articles of the said Company.

Dated this 8th day of September, 1920.
4771 WADIA GHANDY & Co.

THE PLANET MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

ONE Mr. DOSACHAND NAGARCHAND has reported that his 3 SHARES No. 14037-14039 of The Planet Mills, Ltd. have been DESTROYED in the recent fire at The Mulji Jetha Market, and has applied for the issue of Duplicate shares. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within 15 days to the registered office of the Company, 43a, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, otherwise duplicate shares will be issued to the abovementioned owner.

Dated 9th September, 1920. 4770

THE JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 2nd ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office, Great Western Buildings, 3, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, 22nd September, 1920, at 5 p.m. (Standard Time) for the transaction of the following business:—

(1) To adopt the Directors' Report, the Audited Revenue Accounts, Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet for the period ending 30th June 1920.
(2) To appoint Directors in place of Directors who retire from Office but are eligible for re-election.
(3) To appoint Auditors for period after 31st December 1920 and to fix their remuneration.
(4) To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Directors.

By order of the Board,
LALJI NARANJI & CO.,
Managing Agents.

NOTICE is also given that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 13th September 1920 to 30th September 1920 both days inclusive. 4746

THE INDO-LUSITANIA RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, LTD.

having its registered Office at 24, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Company with the authorised capital of Rs. 5,000,000 out of which the present issue is of Rs. 2,500,000 has issued a prospectus a copy of which has been filed with the Registrar of Companies inviting subscription for shares of Rs. 10 each payable as under that is Rs. 2 on application and Rs 3 on allotment. The said prospectust states inter alia that the chief objects are:—

Agricultural, Forest and Mineral Resources Development in British and Portuguese India. Cocoanut Industry in Goa by erecting oil, coir and button factory as well as plantation of Cocoanuts. Flooring, Roofing and wall tiles and brick works and steamship service between Goa and Bombay and other Ports.

Copies of the full prospectus and form of application can be obtained at the Office of the Company or from its

BANKERS:

THE BANCO NATIONAL ULTRA MARINO Bombay, Nova Goa or Vasco or its branches.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED,

Bombay, Calcutta, Lahore, Amritsar, Karachi, Lyallpore, Akola and Jharia.

THE KARACHI BANK LIMITED.

Karachi, Hyderabad (Sind) and Larkhana.

or

SOLICITORS:

Messrs. AMARCHAND and MANGALDAS, 11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

This Notice is not to be regarded as an invitation to the public to subscribe the Shares and application will only be received on the footing of the full prospectus and in the form issued therewith.

Dated this 7th day of September, 1920. 4750

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

Re: ESTATE OF REGINALD JOHN MC INTYRE ..... Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts and liabilities affecting the estate of the above named Reginald John Mc Intyre of No. 59, Hastings Street, in the County of Durham, late a Lieutenant in His Majesty's Highland Light Infantry, European, deceased, who was killed in Mesopotamia, on or about the 25th October, 1918, and Letters of Administration with a copy of the Will annexed of whose estate having effect throughout the Province of Bombay were granted on the 4th day of September, 1920, to Norman William Faith, Esquire, one of the duly constituted attorneys of Emily Mc Intyre (wife of John Mc Intyre) mother of the said deceased the aniversal legatee named in the said will, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Administrator, at the office of Messrs. King, King and Co., King's Buildings, Bombay, within one Calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time the Administrator will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

Dated this 8th day of September, 1920.
CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE,
Attorneys for the Administrator.

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PUBLIC NOTICES

PROSPECTUS HAS BEEN FILED WITH THE REGISTRAR OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, BOMBAY).

The Mysochrome Tanneries, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913.)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .. .. Rs. 50,00,000.
Divided into 100,000 shares of Rs. 50 each.
ISSUED CAPITAL .. .. Rs. 25,00,000

Issue of 50,000 shares of Rs. 50 each; Rs. 5 being payable on Application, Rs. 5 on Allotment, and subsequent Calls of Rs. 10 at an interval of not less than three months.

DIRECTORS:

1. DR. SIR MIRZA ABBAS ALI BAIG, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., LL.D., Ex-Vice President, Council of India (Chairman) Panchgani.
2. HON. MR. ABDUL RASUL ALLIDINA VISRAM, M.B.E., (Member of Legislative Council, B.E.A. Waras of H. H. Sir Agakhan, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Merchant, Mombasa,) 204, Samuel Street, Khoja Moholla, Mandvi, Bombay.
3. MANEKCHAND RAMCHAND SHAH, ESQ., (Partner Messrs. Balchand Oogarchand & Co., Cotton Merchants) Sholapur and Bombay.
4. MAVJI GOVINDJI SHETH, ESQ., (Merchant,) 72, Apollo Street, Bombay.
5. M. B. HUDLIKAR, ESQ., M. Sc. (Leeds). Leather Merchant and Tanning Expert, 109, Great Western Hotel Building, Fort, Bombay.
6. Y. G. NARWEKAR, ESQ., (Ex-Officio) Leather Merchant, 213, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKERS:

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED, BOMBAY, and Branches at London, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras and Rangoon.

AUDITORS:

MESSRS. FRAMROZ R. MERCHANT & CO., 373, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SOLICITORS:

MESSRS. DIKSHIT MANEKLAL & Co., 1, Hummum Street, Bombay.

MANAGING AGENTS:

MESSRS. NARWEKAR HUDLIKAR & Co., 109, Great Western Hotel Building, Fort, Bombay.

REGISTERED OFFICES:

109, GREAT WESTERN HOTEL BUILDING, FORT, BOMBAY.

PROSPECTUS.

1. This Company has been formed for the purpose of taking over the well-known business of Mysochrome Leather Works and for carrying on business of manufacturers of leather goods of all descriptions and preparation of leather of all qualities by improved processes. The objects are fully set out in the Memorandum of Association, a copy of which is herewith annexed and forms part of it.

It is estimated that the Company when its issued capital is fully subscribed will be able to make a profit of at least 30 per cent. In fact gross profits are estimated to work out at over 40 per cent. as will be seen from the following calculations.

LEATHER DEPARTMENT.

There will be no difficulty in disposing of the complete output of the tannery which will be equipped to turn out about 50 lacs of square feet of Glace Kid and Chrome leathers per year. We may modestly hope to make two annas profit per square foot which will leave us 6,25,000 rupees net profit.

BOOT AND SHOE DEPARTMENT.

It is estimated that the first class shoes of the Company will cost Rs. 6-12 and the wholsesale sale price of such goods may safely be taken at Rs. 9-12 thus leaving Rs. 3 per pair for the Manufacturing Department. Calculation of yearly profits are as follows:—

Cost of material and labour .. .. Rs.	9,72,000	
By wholesale sale price .. .. „	14,04,000	
Gross profit .. .. „	4,32,000	
Less management and office expenses .. .. „	27,600	
Advertising and travelling .. .. ,	4,400	
Leaving annual net profit .. .. „	4,00,000	

HARNESS, SADDLERY AND GENERAL EQUIPMENT DEPARTMENT.

It is also estimated that from the Equipment Department the net profits will be Rs. 1,75,000. Thus the total profit will be;

From Tannery .. .. Rs.	6,25,000
From Boots and Shoes .. .. Rs.	4,00,000
From Leather Goods .. .. Rs.	1,75,000
Rs.	12,00,000

Deducting Rs. 4,00,000 for commission, Depreciation and Reserve Fund we can safely calculate 30 per cent. Dividend at least.

The Company has been promoted by Mr. Y. G. Narwekar and Mr. M. B. Hudlikar M.Sc. (Leeds). Mr. Narwekar is the Proprietor of the well-known going Concern of "Mysochrome" (Regt.)

1. Contract dated the 25th day of August 1920 with Mr. Y. G. Narwekar and Mr. M. B. Hudlikar appointing them Managing Agents of the Company for the period of Thirty years from the date of the Registration of the Company.

The only Directors interested in the promotion of the Company and the remuneration to be paid under the forgoing contracts are Messrs. Y. G. Narwekar and M. B. Hudlikar and the interests they get under the said Contracts is fully set out in such Contracts.

PRELIMINARY EXPENSES.

The preliminary expenses of incidental to the formation and floatation of the Company are estimated at Rs. 15,000 exclusive of Underwriting Commission and Brokerage hereinafter mentioned (if any) and these shall be borne and paid for by the Company.

QUALIFICATION OF DIRECTORS.

The qualification of a Director (other than ex-Officio) shall be holding in his own right at least fifty shares in the Company.

A first Director may act before acquiring his qualification but shall in any case acquire the same within one month from his appointment and unless he shall do so he shall be deemed to have agreed to take the said shares from the Company and same shall be allotted to him accordingly.

ALLOTMENT OF SHARES.

The minimum shares on which the Directors may proceed to allotment is "5,000" out of "50,000" shares, at present to be issued.

Copies of Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and the contracts referred to above can be inspected at the Office of the Solicitors at any time during business hours.

APPLICATION OF SHARES.

Application for shares should be made on the independent form and sent to the Company's Bankers or to the Managing Agents together with the amount payable on application. The issue of shares is subject to the condition that the certificates of the shares may not be complete and ready for delivery until 12 months after the allotment of the shares.

If no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full and when the number of the shares allotted be less than the number of the shares applied for, the surplus will be applied towards the remaining payments.

Failure to the future payments on shares allotted will render previous payments liable to forfeiture.

Dated this 5th day of August, 1920.

M. ABBAS ALI BAIG.
ABDUL RASUL ALLIDINA VISRAM.
MAVJI GOVINDJI SHETH.

MANEKCHAND RAMCHAND SHAH.
M. B. HUDLIKAR.
Y. G. NARWEKAR.

THE MYSOCHROME TANNERIES, LIMITED.

(TO BE RETAINED BY THE BANKERS.)

No._____

To, THE DIRECTORS OF
THE MYSOCHROME TANNERIES, LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN,

Having paid to the Company's Bankers as per receipt attached the sum of Rs._____, being deposit of Rs. 5 per Share on_____Shares of Rs. 50 each in the above-named Company, I request you will allot me that number of Shares, and I hereby agree to accept the same, or any less number that you may allot to me, upon the terms of your Prospectus dated the_____day of_____ 1920 and the Memorandum, and Articles of Association of the Company; and I authorise you to place my name on the Register of Members of the Company in respect of the Shares allotted to me.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

Usual Signature .._____
Name in full_____
Address in full_____
Description_____
Dated this_____day of_____1920.

THE MYSOCHROME TANNERIES, LIMITED.

BANKERS' RECEIPT.

(TO BE RETURNED TO THE APPLICANT.)

No._____

Received the_____dayof _____1920, from_____ the sum of Rs._____, being a deposit of Rs. 5 per Share on_____Shares of Rs. 50 each in the above-named Company.

Rs._____

This Receipt should be preserved, to be exchanged for relative Share Certificate when ready.

For_____

This form should be sent entire to any of the following Banks :—
The Tata Industrial Bank, Limited, Bombay, Branches :—London, Calcutta, Cawnpore Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Rangoon.
NOTE :—Shares cannot be allotted otherwise than to individuals.

PUBLIC NOTICE

NOTICE.

THE UNION MILLS LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees Twenty-five per share free of income tax for the half year ending 30th June, 1920, has been DECLARED and made payable on and after TUESDAY, the 21st September, 1920, to those shareholders whose names appear on the Company's Register on the 11th September, 1920.

The DIVIDEND WARRANTS will be posted to the registered addresses of the share holders in due course.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of Company will be CLOSED from 11th to 17th September 1920 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
David Sassoon & Co., Ltd.,
H. H. SAWYER, Manager,
Secs. Tres. & Agents.

5, Forbes Street, Fort,
Bombay, 8th September, 1920.

4773

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients have contracted to purchase the undermentioned properties absolutely from NANCHAND KHETSEY and VITHALDAS GANGJI, who in turn contracted to purchase from VASANTRAO CHINTAMAN and another. Any person claiming to have any interest to the said properties or either of them or any part thereof either by way of easement, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lien, possession, exchange or otherwise howsoever, is requested to make the same known in writing at our office at 11, Hummum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the receipt hereof, otherwise the sale will be compleed and all the claims, if any, shall be considered to have been waived.

SCHEDULE A. OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All those pieces or parcels of land or ground situate, lying and being at Kurla, Taluka Salsette, District Thana, and in the Registration Sub-District of Kurla, admeasuring 41 acres and 39¼ gunthas and bearing

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Area	Assessment. Rs.	a.	p.
315	235	1	3-9	7	8	0
	236					
316	242	1	3-12¾	6	0	0
308	243	1	3-24¾	6	0	0
309	345	1	3-29	6	8	0
310	246	1	3-1	5	8	0
311						
198	244	1	3-1¾	5	0	0
319	236	0	22-0	44	0	0
			0-1¼	0	1	6
			41-39¼	80	9	6

All which said pieces constitute one compact plot and are bounded on the East by the Kurla Survey Nos. 247, 234, on the West by Khartan Land bearing Survey No. 244 belonging to the Khote, on the South by Survey No. 237-240, on the North by Khartan Land bearing Survey No. 244.

SCHEDULE B. ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at Kole Kallyan, in the Registration Sub-District of Kurla, Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, and admeasuring and bearing Survey Nos. as follows:—Survey No. 172, Pot No. 1, Area 2-25, Assessment 4-0-0, and which said premises are bounded on the East by private property of the Khote of Kurla bearing Survey No. 126, on the South by Kole Kallyan Creek, on the West by the land of Khote bearing Survey Nos. 158 and 171 and 173, on the North by the land of the Khote of Kurla bearning Survey No. 158.

Dated this 7th day of September, 1920.

AMARCHAND & MANGALDAS,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

4751

NOTICE.

Re: ESTATE OF CAPTAIN ROY THORNHILL SWEET ..... Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts and liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenomed deceased, Roy Thornhill Sweet, late of Poole in the County of Dorset, England, Captain in the 2/7th Gurkha Rifles, European, deceased, who died of disease on active service at Yosgad, in Asia Minor, on the 21st October, 1918 and Letters of Administration with a copy of the Will annexed of whose estate, having effect throughout the whole of British India were granted on the 4th September, 1920, to Norman William Faith, Esqr. one of the duly constituted attorneys of Kate Audain Sweet, widow, mother of the said deceased, and universal legatee named in the will of the said deceased, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Administrator, at the office of Messrs. King, King and Co. King's Buildings, Bombay, within one calendar month from date hereof, at the expiration of which time, the Administrator will hand over the asse's to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice

Dated this 8th day of September, 1920.

CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE,
Attorneys for the
Administrator.

4762

NOTICE.

Re: PURCHASE OF MOFUSSIL MILLS AT BROACH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client LADY SULLOCHNA CHINUBHAI on behalf of the Saraswati Ginning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, has agreed to purchase the Mills Machinery lands and buildings of the Mofussil Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited, at Broach and has entered into poesession on behalf of the Saraswati Ginning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, on the 3rd day of September, 1920, and the Mill is now being worked on behalf of the Saraswati Ginning and Manufacturing Company, Limited as from that date.

Dated this 4th day of September, 1920.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.,
Attorneys for the Saraswati Ginning & Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

4743

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Sha MANILAL PANACHAND VIRPUTRA, late of Bombay, Jain Vania Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk in the employ of Meghji Lukhmidas, a Share Broker ..... Deceased.

Bai HARKOREBAI, widow and the Executrix according to the tenor of the Will of the deceased abovenamed, residing at Thakoredwar Road, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this first day of September in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty, and in the Eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Acting Registrar.

W. J. HOWARD,

The 1st day of September, 1920.
Mr. M. V. GOKHALE,
Petitioner's Attorney.

4748

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

IMPORTANT TO MACHINERY MERCHANTS.

SALE BY ORDER OF THE CONTROLLER (SALES), BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will by order of the Controller (Sales), Board of Industries and Munitions sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 14th September, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the office of the Technical Recruiting Officer, Sankli Street, Byculla, the following:—

One icemaking plant 6 cwt C.O.Q. complete with double acting belt driving compressor evaporator condensor, brine tank and brine circulating pump etc.

One 60 B H P Campbell reined oil engine with 6 ft. by 1 driving pulley.

Telephone 3 cylinder 4 stroke gasoline engine No. 205 on Battery Ignition.

One 1 cwt ice plant.

One 14 B H P Retvin 4 cylinder 4 stroke petrol motor launch engine.

One 15 B H P Harris 2 cylinder, 4 stroke petrol motor launch engine. Razonnarte Ice Machines. Overland 4 cylinder, 4 stroke petrol engine.

The goods can be inspected at the above Government Office between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. daily before the sale.

Full particulars of the goods can be obtained of the Controller (Sales) at his office at New Customs House Pelipone Ballard Pier, or of the Undersigned.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyer and the balance shall be paid within seven days and the goods removed within fourteen days from the day of sale. Other conditions will be declared at the time of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th September, 1920.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.

No. 10, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay
Tel. No. 821.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and artistic household furniture, by well-known makers French safe, Electric fans, file-cabinets, Roll top tables, English bath tubs Electro-Plated Ware, Silverwares, Crockery, Rich Venetian-Glasswares.

Under instructions from J. Bromley, Esq., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 15th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Raffiya Munjil, Wodehouse Road, the following consisting of rich drawing room suites, cabinets, teak and Blackwood arm chairs, easy chair, washing tables, plain almyrahs, mirror doors almyrahs. wardrobes, single and double beds very rich and old choicest Chinese vases, jars, electroplated wares, rich Venetian glass wares, silver wares, Terracotta figures, in Domes, Roll top table, Safe on stand Cheval glass, clocks in domes, French make safe, File, cabinet, Roll Top table, English bath tub etc., etc.

A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE AT TANK STREET.

Under instructions of Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon, Attorneys for the Vendors.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on TUESDAY, the 21st day of September, 1920, at 5 p.m. (S. T.).

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Tank Street, in the Island and Registration on Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 160 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1598, New No. 8723, Old Survey No. 2617 and New Survey No. 4038, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Government ground and public passage, on or towards the West by Tank Street, on or towards the North by the property of Ebrahim Abdul Karim and on or towards the South by a gully and beyond that the property of Nubee Miyaji and which said messuages or tenements are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 392 and Street Nos. 83-85.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th September, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
20, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 3409.

NOTICE.

The auction sale of 250 Tons Bengal Steam Coal which had been advertised to take place on WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant by order of Messrs. Ramji Bhanji and Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Keshavlal Bros. and Co., is STOPPED as the said Messrs. Keshavlal Bros. and Co., are taking delivery of the same.

J. S. MODY CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay 9th September, 1920.

AMUSEMENTS.

IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR
a brilliant picture of
CLEAR PHOTOGRAPHY
APPROPRIATE ACTING
SPLENDID SETTING
during The ASHTAMI Holidays
THEN YOU ARE LOOKING FOR
THE MAGNIFICENT INDIAN MASTERPIECE

Krishna Sudama

OR
TRIUMPH OF DEVOTION
produced by
KOHINOOR FILM COMPANY
(OF SRI PARVATI,)
SEE IT AT
the popular picture rendezvous

CINEMA MAJESTIC

THREE SPECIAL MATINEES
on Monday at 1-45, 3-30,
and 5-15 p.m.
Prize Matinees on Sat. & Sun.
at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m.
Four Shows Daily: at 5-15,
7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay
LAMINGTON ROAD
TO-NIGHT
Ruth Roland
The Serial Queen
IN
"The Adventures of Ruth"
A PATHE SERIAL
THIS WEEK
3rd and 4th Episodes
"THE BEWITCHING SPY"
"THE STOLEN PICTURE"

BABY MARY
SUN SHINE
IN
BABY MARY'S ROUND UP
A delightful Comedy in two Acts
Bring your Kids along
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest

TIME
7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily
Matinee Saturday at 5 p.m. and Sundays 3-30 and 5-15 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES
"Matinees at 3-30 and 5-15 on Bank Holidays."

YOU CAN'T HELP LOVING HIM!
YOU CAN'T HELP LOVING HIM!!

Elmo Lincoln

The Gentleman Fighter, who brooks no wrong—who stands no nonsense—who suffers no injustice!

Your Favourite Picture Palace at Grant Road Tram Terminus—the Cinema Precious—is now a centre of enthusiasm and animation. Why? Because,

Elmo the Fearless

is there!

COME AND SEE HIM—THIS THIRD WEEK

The Mighty Man of the Moment—the Hero of one hundred fights—the Invincible, the Irresistible, the Irrepressible

ELMO LINCOLN

in this Week's Instalment of further 6 parts--6,000 feet--pursues the wrong-doors with an iron hand of vengeance. He recovers the photograph showing the location of the precious mine, but finds himself surrounded by untold dangers, and the climax in seached when Elmo, in a gambling den sees his last moments approaching with the slow and tortuous descent of the Assassins Knife.

See all these hair-raising stunts at the

CINEMA PRECIOUS,

(Grant Road Tram Terminus.)
Another two—Reel Eddie.
Polo-Drama in the Programme:

AMUSEMENTS.

MADAN THEATRES, Ld.
ATTRACTIONS.

THE EMPRESS

To-day at 3-30; 6-30 & 9-30 p. m.
The most Stupendous. The Most Spectacular Production in the History of the Silent Stage.

"Cabiria"
"Cabiria"
"Cabiria"

will be shown in its entirety:
Eleven Reels.

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 4-30; 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
A MELODRAMATIC ROMANCE
"$30,000"

THE GREAT FIGHT
JOHNNY BARHAM *Vs* TED LEWIS
AND
PATHE'S GAZETTE.

THE EXCELSIOR.

TO-DAY at 6-30 p.m.
The last Three Episodes of
"The Four Shadows"

PATHE'S REVIEW.
AND
"AROUND THE TOWN"

TWO DAYS MORE.
And then the Great Chance vanishees
DON'T TARRY!
All Bombay is wild with Excitement

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers have great pleasure in announcing that the most sumptuous and luxurious Picture Palace of Bombay, the

Globe Cinema

(SANDHURST ROAD)

now thoroughly overhauled, repainted, enlarged and improved has come under their sole Management and control. To commemorate this happy Event they have screened a magnificent Williamson Submarine Picture filmed in the deep, deep Sea.

"Girl of the Sea"

The story of a beautiful Sea-Nymph who fell in love with a Man!

6 Reels—6,000 feet—of intense thrilling incidents.

A Mighty, Melodious Photo-drama, featuring the dainty Miss

BETTY HILBURN

The excellent diving and swimming this beautiful young Star does in

"Girl of the Sea"

are one of the most pleasing features of this Film. The undersea Photography is most marvellous and revealing, and makes the Film one of the most unique one ever produced.

Here's a Drama that dazzles your imagination.

Four Shows To-night: 5-30 (Free Shows) 7-30; 9; 10-30 p.m. (S.T,).

GLOBE CINEMA

(Sandhurst Road.)

A Fatty Comedy in the Programme.

SILK SUITING CLOTH
For one suit at Rs. 12, 20, 28, and 40
LADIES' STOCKING
of Mercerised Silk at Rs. 21 per doz.
KHAKI CYCLING HOSE
of cotton at Rs. 12 and 18 per doz
PLAIN BENARSI SARI
5 yds. x 44 ins.
of Fine and Superior quality at Rs. 85
Shri Krishna & Co.,
Gai Ghat, BENARES CITY.

AMUSEMENTS.

Commencing To-morrow Friday!

PATETI—10th SEPTEMBER!

Messrs. K. D. & Brothers.

"Male and Female"

(9 Parts—10,000 feet.)

A Paramount Artcraft Picture

A Million--Dollar Production

A romance that searches deep into human hearts. A picture poignant, powerful, tremendous in its scope, superb in its artistry—destined to rank as a thrilling climax to "Old Wives for New," "Don't Change Your Husband,' "For Better, For Worse," "Till I Come Back to You," and all the other great De Mille achievemants.

As this Magnificent Film is in 9 parts—10,000 feet—each show will be a two-hour Programme.

On Friday, Saturday and Sunday, there will be five Shows each Evening: 3 p.m. (Prize Show); 5 p.m. (Prize Show) two Banarasi Sarees for Ladies only; 7 p.m. (Prize Show) two Banarasi Sarees for Ladies only; 9 p.m. and 11 p.m. (S.T.)

Duting these Gattes Pateti days the Management of the West-End Cinema have arranged to give away in Prizes four Costly Benarasi Sarees **on each day**—that is four Sarees on Friday, four Sarees on Saturday and four Sarees on Sunday, in the 5 and 7 p.m. (S.T.) Shows **to Ladies only**, who are requested to ask for Special Prize Ticket at the Box Office. These Prizes will be awarded to Box, Sofa and First Class Ticket Holders only. They are displayed from to-day in a glass show case at the

The Rendezvous of Bombay Society.

WEST-END CINEMA

The Palatial Picture Mahal of Bombay.

COMING! COMING!!

Right Saturday Next!

The Terrific, Tremendous, Thrilling Great Western

WONDER-SERIAL

At the Palatial Picture Mahal of Bombay, the

THE GLOBE

(SANDHURST ROAD,)

The Greatest Serial ever produced or ever conceived!

"LIGHTENING BRYCE"

Featuring ANN LITTLE and JACK HOXIE, the two internationally famous paramount Stars, supported by a cast of celebrated Serial players.

"LIGHTENING BRYCE"

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers Great and Glorious Super-Serial that will shake

GLOBE CINEMA

to its very foundations.

Commencing Saturday 11th September

at the

GLOBE CINEMA

(SANDHURST ROAD.)

AMUSEMENNS.

MADAN THEATRES, LD. ATTRACTIONS.

THE EXCELSIOR

EVERY EVENING at 9-30 p.m. MATINEE TO-DAY at 5-30 p.m.

o-Night at 9-30p.m. **"The Witness for the Defence"** To-Night at 9-30p.m.

The Thrilling Anglo-Indian Play.

By A. E. W. Mason, author of the "Broken Road", "Fo[illegible] [illegible]thers", etc.

Prices as usual. PLANS at ROSE & Co. upto 6 p.m.

After 7 p.m. Plan for TO-NIGHT'S ATTRACTION at the Theatre. Seats booked by Telephone No. 288 must be taken up before 9-15 p.m. sharp.

TO-DAY THURSDAY 9th SEPTEMBER AT 5-30 P.M. SHARP.
SPECIAL REDUCED PRICE MATINEE AT 5-30 P.M.

"ROMEO AND JULIET"

The Most Beautiful Production Ever Staged in India.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

The Warwick Comedy Co.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

Oscar Wild's Satirical Masterpiece

"A WOMAN OF NO IMPORTANCE."

A WOMAN OF NO IMPORTANCE

From the Savoy Theatre.

"MISS LENA FLOWERDEW AS MRS. ARBUTHNOT."

MATINE TO-DAY! AT 5 P.M. MATINE TO-DAY.

That Uproarious Farce

"ELIZA COMES TO STAY."

By H. V. Esmond.

MARJORY CLARKE AS "ELIZA."

"EVERYONE LOVES ELIZA."

FRIDAY 10th
H. V. Esmond's Delightful Comedy
"THE LAW DIVINE."
From Wyndham's Theatre.

SATURDAY 11th
"ELIZA COMES TO STAY."
By H. V. Esmond.

SATURDAY 11th MATINEE
AT 5 P.M.
From St. James' Theatre
"UNCLE NED."
By Douglas Murray.

MONDAY 13th
Hubert Henry Davies' brilliant play
"CAPTAIN DREW ON LEAVE."

TUESDAY 14th
H. V. Esmond's delightful comedy
"THE LAW DIVINE"

WEDNESDAY 15th
A comedy of youth
"WHEN WE WERE TWENTY-ONE."
By H. V. Esmond.

WEDNESDAY 15th MATINEE
AT 5 P.M.
A comedy of youth
"WHEN WE WERE TWENTY-ONE"
By H. V. Esmond from the Strand Theatre

THURSDAY 16th
"THE CASE OF LADY CAMBER."
By Horace Annesley Vachell

Evening Prices of Admission Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, & 1. Matinees Rs. 3, 2 & 1.

BOOKING AT S. ROSE & Co.

PICTURE PROGRAMME.

(NO CINEMA SHOWS TO-DAY)

To-morrow, at 6-30 p.m.

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

SPLENDID NEW PICTURE BILL

Prices :—Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4. (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.)
(Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

TO-DAY THE LAST DAY!

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers will present absolutely for the last time their fascinating society photoplay.

"TWIN PAWNS"

(6 Reels—6,000 feet).

The most engrossing Social Photo-drama, from perhaps the most absorbing Novel of the Age, written by the most popular Novelist of the Century

"TWIN PAWNS"

A screen adaptation of Wilkie Collins, wonderful literary Gem in Fictiondom—

"THE WOMAN IN WHITE"

A Picture to set you a-thinking!

"TWIN PAWNS"

A Story of a Blackguard's two sisters—Twins—and one Lover!

Mind you,—this is NOT a Serial.

WEST-END CINEMA

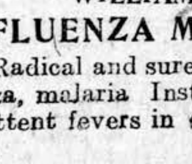
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).

To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S.T.(

PLEASE NOTE.—This Drama will be screened upto Thursday—To-day—only! The Programme this time will change—to-morrow—Friday owing to the Pateti Holiday.



Every satisfaction i cooking guaranteed
Booklet free on request.
ANNAPURNA COOKER CO.
Near Cinema
Girgaum, BOMBAY



WILLIAM'S

INFLUENZA MIXTURE.

A Radical and sure cure for Influenza, malaria Instermittent and Remittent fevers in 48 hours. Price Re. 1.

NO MORE RINGWORM

WILLIAM'S

Ring worm Ointment

A magic cure for Indian Tropical Washerman's or Dhoblies' itch, in 20 minutes, Price As. 8.

Our consulting Physician
Dr. A. Saldanha, L.R.C.P. & S. etc.
Attends from 8-30 to 10-30 a.m.
5 to 7 p. m.

WILLIAM & Co.

Pharmaceutical Chemists
Opp, J. J. Hospital,
BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

KASHMIR TWEEDS.

Splendid pure wool materials, Artistic designs and exceptionally low prices. Patterns free. Enjoy these advantages by purchasing direct from
DATT SRINAGAR STORES.
Srinagar, (Kashmir).

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 6th.

	Bales.
Total Days Sales at Liverpool	6,000
„ „ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	..
„ „ Sales of East Indians	200
„ Imports	..
Mid. American Spot	22.38
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels	66.50

Liverpool, Sept. 7th.

Months	To-day's price
Sept.	19.33
Oct.	..
Nov.	18.60
Dec.	18.47
Jan.	..
Feb.	18.08
March	..
April	17.65
May	..
June	..
July	..
Aug.	..

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS

Liverpool, Sept. 6th.

M.G. Bengal Good	7.75
„ „ Fully Good	8.50
„ „ Fine	9.00
„ No 1 Oomra Good	13.35
„ „ „ Fully Good	14.75
„ „ „ Fine	15.35
„ Broach Good M.G.	..
„ „ „ „	17.10
„ „ „ „	17.70
„ „ „ „	18.10
„ Broach Good	7.51
„ „ Fully Good	7.51
„ „ Fine	8.82

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 7th.

Futures at New York Oct.	27.90
„ „ „ Jan.	25.30
„ „ „ Mar.	24.93

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool. Sept 6th.

Months.	To-day's price.
Sept.	19.04
Oct.	19.04
Nov.	18.84
Dec.	18.43
Jan.	18.25
Feb.	18.06
Mar.	17.87
April	17.70
May	17.53
June	17.41
July	17.27
Aug.	17.12

Tone :—Quiet but Steady

Liverpool, Sept. 7th.

Months.	To-day's price.
Oct.	18.78
Jan.	18.80
Mar.	18.41
May	18.02

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Sept. 6th.

Rents 3%	55
Bar Silver Spot	103/8
„ 2 months hence	60
Closing Tone of Silver :—China buying. Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 7 per cent since 15th April 1920.	
Discount Bank Bill 3 m/st.	6 3/4
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	6 15/16
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7 1/8
„ „ „ 6 „	7 1/2
Bar Gold (per oz.)	115/6
Interest day to day loans	5 1/4
„ 7 days market loans	5 1/2
Victoria Bonds.	75
War Loan 5	84 3/4
Consols 2½%	45 3/4
Rupee Paper 3½%	54
Indian Stock—3½% Sterling Loans	51 3/4
Government Securities 3%	44½
Ex. On London at Paris... Francs	61 30

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Sept. 6th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62lb. Value	84
Australian—61lbs. Value	86

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£75
Hongkong Bank	£115½
National Bank	£54

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Real Bold Sept.-Oct. Sellers	£33½
Rapeseed Yellow Guzrat, 416 lbs ex-Ship Nominal.	82½
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Sept.-Oct. Sellers	£31½
Tone of Rapeseed :—	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Sept.-Oct. Sellers Firmer	£40½
Tone of Linseed :—Firmer.	
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plata) Sept.-Oct. Easier Paid	34½
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Sept.-Oct. Nearest	£14
Toria Rapeseed.—Quiet	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£106
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£95½
Copper Braziers	165
Yellow Metals	18
Hard Spelter Nominal	35½
Corrugated Sheets	53½

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Sept.-Oct. Sellers	81
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Sept.-Oct. Sellers	81-6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Sept.-Oct. Sellers	81 6
Tone :—Javas Quieter.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Oct.-Nov. Sellers	1/9½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Sept.	1/8½
Tone :—Quiet.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Oct.-Nov. Sellers	1/9½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Sept. Buyers	1/8½
Tone :—	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Sept. 8.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 268½ for Fine Oomra Sept., fluctuated between Rs. 266½ and Rs. 269, and closed at 3-30 p.m. at Rs. 267½. At Colaba the market was closed owing to a meeting.

The market will be entirely closed tomorrow (Thurday) adnd on Friday for Public Holilays.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Fully Good Bengal	September	202
Fine Oomras	September	287½
Good Southerns	Sept.-Oct.	445

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

SETTLEMENT RATES 27TH SEPT. 1920.

		Rs
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	Sept.	202
Fine M.G. Oomras	Sept.	288
Good M.G. Southerns	Sept./Oct.	442

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Super fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good	Delivery
M.G. Bengal	..	237	213	188	Ready
M.G. Sind-Punjab	..	237	213	188	„
M.G. Oomra No. 3	315	350	340	..	„
M.G. Central P No. 1	395	380	330	..	„
M.G. Central P No. 2	365	320	285	..	„
M.G. Broach	..	..	..	..	
„ Southern No. 5	..	..	..	..	
M.G. P. Americans	..	..	..	..	
Saw G. Dharwar	..	..	..	..	

RECEIPTS.

The folowing are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., or the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 7th Sept. 1920.

Cotton	2,995 Bales.
Wheat	23,228 Cwts.
Linseed	7,810 „
Rape, etc.	6,856 „
Gingellyseed	Nil „
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	436 „
Casterseed	2,036 „
Rice	3,179 „
Myrabollams	297
Cottonseed	13,171 „
Mowraseed	183 „
Gram	2,076 „
Juwar	3,024 „
Masur	Nil
Barley	294 „
Bajree	5,758 „
Coal	6,449 Tons.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 8th.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/9 7/8
Bank Demand	1/9 15/16
Acceptance 3m/s	1/10¼
Fcs. Demand	448
American Dollars	310
Hongkong	230½
Shanghai	333
Japan	158
Singap	126

Market Steady.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATION RATES.

Sept. 8th 1920.

	per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
David	No. 10	1	0	6
Sassoon	No. 10½	1	0	0
Curimbhai	No. 12½	1	2	6
Sassoon	No. 6½	0	12	6
Japan	No. 40/1	2	7	6
Do.	No. 40/2	2	7	6
Do.	No. 2/40	2	7	0

Steady.

METAL.

Issued rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations

Sept. 8th 1920.

	per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass	3/4	90	0	0
Do.	1	90	0	0
Do.	1¼	90	0	0
Do.	1½	90	0	0
Do.	1¾	89	8	0
Do.	2	89	8	0

COPPER RATES.

Sept. 8th 1020.

	per Md.	Rs	a.	p.
Copper	3/4	82	0	0
Do.	1	84	0	0
Do.	1¼	84	0	0
Do.	1½	84	0	0
Do.	1¾	85	8	0
Do.	2	85	8	0
Japanese Copper Barrs		..		
Panch ceka joint		26	8	0
Copper English-Barrs		53	0	0
Brass-Barrs		36	8	0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds daily Quotations Bazar Rates.

Bombay, Sept. 8th 1920, 6 p. m

Ready	Bazaar Terms. Rs.	a.	p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat White, Delhi 70-30	58	0	0	8	8	0
„ „ Cawnpore 70-30	56	0	0	8	4	0
„ Karachi Bangla	56	0	0	8	4	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	12	8	0	13	9	0
„ „ Cawnpore	12	8	0	13	0	0
„ Yellow Cawnpore	13	4	0	13	12	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	17	6	0	17	10	0
„ „ Thin	16	6	0	17	0	0
Teelseed, White 55-15	82	0	0	19	0	0
„ Gajar 75-25	86	0	0	18	0	0
„ Gajar 50-5	76	0	0	17	0	0
„ Black	65	0	0	13	0	0
Poppyseed, White	13	8	0	17	0	0
Groundnuts	85	0	0	15	4	0
Mowraseed	7	8	0	7	14	6
Barley	43	0	0	..		
Castorseed	55	0	0	11	4	6

Forward.	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat May	8	13	6
Wheat Sept.	8	14	6
Linseed May	16	13	6
Linseed Sept.	17	2	3

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/10.
D. D. on London 1/10 1/16.
3 Mst D/a 1/10 7/8.
D. D. on Paris Frc. 455.
3 Mst D/a Frc 510.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 155.
60 D/st D/p Rs. 145.
American Cross Rate dollars 3.55.
Paris Cross Rate Frc 52.20.
London Silver spot D 59-8.
London Forward D 59-2.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan 81.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1920.22 99.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 77.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent Paper 58-6.
4 per cent Municipal Long dated 65.
4 per cent Municipal Short dated 90.
4 per cent Port Trust Long dated 66.
4 per cent Port Trust Short dated 66.
4 per cent City Improvement Trust Long dated 65.
5 per cent Municipal Tansa 90.
5 per cent Municpal Sanitary 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market is closed to-day.

DIVORCE COURT CASES INCREASING.

SOME STRIKING STATISTICS.

The civil judicial statistics of 1918 published in mail week, show that the total proceedings begun in all courts during the year 1918 were 488,958, as compared with 666,715 in the preceding year, a decrease of 177,757, or 27 per cent, says an English contemporary. The falling off was almost wholly in proceedings commenced in county courts, these declining from 609,526 to 438,182, a decrease of 171,344.

The only division of the High Court which showed an increase was the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty division, where the figures rose from 2,729 to 3,870. This increase is mainly due to the large number of matrimonial petitions entered—2,689, by far the largest then recorded in this division, and 981 greater than the corresponding figure for 1917. Of the petitions for dissolution of marriage 1,807 were filed by husbands and 516 by wives, showing increases of 73 per cent. and 36 per cent. respectively over the figures for the preceding year.

Dealing with matrimonial suits, the report states that the large proportion of the marriages celebrated in registry offices will be noted—801 out of the 2,567 marriages in England and Wales. As regards the duration of the marriages a large number had existed between ten and twenty years. Out of 2,689 marriages no fewer than 930 fell in this group. Nearly 40 per cent. of the marriages were childless.



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THE WEATHER

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Total Rainfall up to 8 a. m. of 7th Sept.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a. m. of 1920.	Total since 1st June, 1920.	June 1st to 8 a.m. of 8th Sept. 1918.	1919
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0.29	36.15	21·53	59·92
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	0.05	41.06	21·15	66·77
Esplanade (Gok Tej. Hospital)	0.08	40.03	21·92	62·79
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0.17	40.34	25·84	70·43

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 7th Sept. 1920.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p. m., and 10 p.m.

Barometter corrected to 32 deg. Fahs.	29.722	inches
Temperature of Air	80.3	Degs.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75.6	„
Dew Point	73.8	„
Relative humidity of Air	0.808	„
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10).	7.2	„
Maximum temperature of Air	85.1	„
minimum do.	76.2	„
General Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W,NNW.	
Movement of Wind	612	Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.29	Inches.
Total fall during month	0.81	„
Do. do. year	37.48	„
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 8th	0.00	„

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Princes's Dock sill.

Day of Week	HIGH WATER Day of Month	Bombay mean Time			Depth on Still		LOW WATER Day of Month	Bombay mean Time			Depth on sill	
	Sept		h.	m.	ft.	in.	Sept		h.	m.	ft.	in.
Wed.	8	m	0	32	27	9	8	m	6	29	16	8
			0	52a	28	0			6	57a	15	11
Thurs	9	m	8	44	26	10	9	m	1	53	[illegible]	5
			8	44a	25	11			3	0a	18	8
Fri	10	m	9	35	27	7	10	m	2	54	16	9
			9	48a	26	11			3	48a	17	6
Sat.	11	m	10	22	28	3	11	m	3	48	16	5
			10	34a	27	10			4	31a	16	5
Sun.	12	m	11	4	28	7	12	m	4	27	16	2
			11	20a	28	6			5	10a	15	8
Mon	13	m	11	42	28	8	13	m	5	21	16	2
Tues	14	m	0	2	14	11			5	40a	15	3
			0	14a	14	7	14	m	5	58	2	5
									6	16a	1	1

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 8th September 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal in the submontane districts. Day temperature is above the average throughout; night temperature is in excess at Ambala and Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Agra reports 2.40" of rain, Jhansi 0.77" and Mainpuri 0.25". Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Mainpuri. Day temperature is generally above the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in the north and are lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is generally below normal except at Bikaner and Karachi. Day temperature is above normal in Rajputana; night temperature is in excess at Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Dwarka reports 0.20" of rain and Indore 0.40". Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Day temperature is above normal in north Gujarat and at Neemuch, but is below at Indore.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Jubbulpore reports 0.15", Saugor 0.78". Hosnangabad 1.05", Amraoti 0.21 Nagpur 1.48" and Chanda 1.97". Skies are heavily clouded. Day temperature has fallen generally, but is still in excess at Akola, Saugor and Jubbulpore.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is in slight defect in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen in east Hyderabad and the north Bombay Deccan; Malegaon reports 1.40", Ahmednagar 0.40", Nizamabad 0.62 and Hyderabad 0.10". Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is below normal at Aurangabad and Sholapur. Day temperature is above normal in the northwest of the division.

General Remarks.—The depression which was reported on Puri yesterday morning appears to have advanced inland and to lie over the northeast of the Central Provinces. It has caused nearly general rain in the Central Provinces, the west of the United Provinces, east Hyderabad and the north Bombay Deccan. Nearly general rain has also fallen in Malabar, and local rain in Central India West and west Kathiawar. Day temperature remains high to the north of latitude 24 degree N.

Forecast.—An extension of rainfall appears probable in Central India West, Rajputana and the east Punjab. Some decrease is likely in the north Deccan and the south of the Central Provinces.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 7th September 1920.

A storm has formed in the Bay and lies off Puri. The monsoon has accordingly strengthend in the northeast of the Peninsula. Raimfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Bihar, the Simla-Kumaon hills, the east of the Central Provinces, Mysore and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Assam, the west of the United Provinces, Gujarat, the west of the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and Malabar.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Table Island, Moulmein, Rangoon two inches; Minbu, Gaya one and a half, Gorakhpur a quarter; Bahraich three-quarters; Simla one and a half.

NEW INDIA Writes:

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OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY, THE 8th SEPT. 1920.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum 24 past 24 hours	minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 hrs	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Total, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	—	—	..
Do. (6th)	94.5	79.9	74	0	0	—0.01
Jask	91.4	79.2	83	0	0	—0.08
Muskat	87.4	80.5	..	—	—	..
Do. ( )	90 3	80.8	—	—	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	103.7	77.5	60	..	2.30	—0.34
Rawalpindi	101.5	75.5	46	..	10.59	—8.60
Lahore	104.0	78.3	61	..	7.06	—5.91
Hissar	101.8	79.3	71	..	4.48	+5.09
Ambala	99.6	79.7	62	..	10.96	—9.17
Delhi	97.0	81.3	75	..	20.79	+1.89
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra	97.8	77.9	68	..	17.42	—2.66
Mainpuri	94.8	77.9	72	..	19.47	—0.03
Jhansi	95.3	76.0	75	..	16.79	—11.15
Cawnpore	95.8	80.9	89	..	20.06	—6.53
Allahabad	96.9	79.3	78	—	30.82	+1.83
SIND & RAJPUTANA.						
Jacobabad	104.3	78.4	62	—	1.45	—0.65
Karachi	86.8	79.1	81	..	0.56	—5.00
Ajmer	95.8	80.0	55	..	20.21	+4.08
Jaipur	100.3	78.0	43	—	28.31	+9.52
Kotah	96.0	80.0	57	..	21.01	+0.29
Mount Abu	78.0	66.6	78	—	32.66	—16.65
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	92.4	74.7	76	—	10.4[illegible]	—1.59
Dwarka	84.9	79.1	85	—	66.28	—3.18
Veraval	83.1	79 3	81	0.01	17.59	+2.10
Rajkot	92.1	76.4	82	..	17.09	—4.64
Bhavnagar Para	93.6	75.4	69	..	19.52	+1.86
Surat	88.5	77.3	73	0.03	25.06	—7.73
Ahmedabad	98.3	77.9	71	..	12.16	—5.53
Deesa	98.0	77.0	77	..	45.49	—6.39
Neemuch	90.9	74.6	78	..	26.74	+4.25
Indore	79.1	72.3	78	..	29.72	+5.90
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	91.3	75.8	77	..	27.91	—15.61
Saugor	92.0	75.6	81	..	30.16	—3.97
Hosangabad	89.6	73 0	84	..	24.26	—12.97
Khandwa	87.5	[illegible].7	80	..	21.3[illegible]	—0.22
Akola	98.7	74.7	66	..	8.[illegible]	—16.11
Amraoti	85.2	74.0	69	—	11.48	—12.01
Nagpur	89.3	73.9	67	..	12.11	—14.36
Chanda	90.5	74.4	68	..	24.64	—14.25
Raipur	89.9	75.1	73	—	29.73	—7.96
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.1	78.3	85	0.23	35.70	—23 39
Ratnagiri	84.3	77.1	74	0.17	50.43	—34.33
Marmugoa	82.8	74.6	93	0.41	66.61	—12.65
Karwar	84.7	74.2	94	1.15	72.15	—28.19
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	93.0	70.6	61	—	4.60	—8.80
Ahmednagar	91.2	68.9	70	—	8.24	—9.12
Poona	84.2	68.5	71	—	12.47	—4.00
Sholapur	90.0	71.7	68	..	8.76	—11.48
Bijapur	86.9	69.1	75	—	6.48	—2.09
Belgaum	78.7	62.9	91	0.08	28.84	—7.47
Aurangabad	94.2	70.5	65	..	5.07	—13.25
Nizamabad (Inds).	87.9	70.3	73	0.04	20.61	—7.62
Hyderabad	90.6	71.3	84	0.02	13.22	—5.56
MALABAR & CEYLON.						
Mangalore	84.3	72.2	84	0.22	108.02	+3.62
Calicut	82.2	74.2	95	0.08	101.49	+19.19
Cochin	84.5	72 0	88	—	79.[illegible]	+14.19
Colombo	85.1	77.2	86	..	20.96	+4.12
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	89.3	74.2	93	0.95	13.63	—4.85
Bellary	94.3	72.7	62	..	4.92	—1.64
Cuddapha	93.9	75.2	87	—	18.56	+0.12
Madras	96.2	82.1	80	—	4.90	—6.38
Bangalore	81.1	63.9	81	—	10.06	—2.12
Coimbatore	91.8	71.5	78	0.20	3.52	—1.00
Trichinopoly	95.9	76.7	81	0.44	3.95	—3.29
Negapatam	93.5	76.6	61	1.74	6.66	—0.79

BOMBAY GOVT'S. IRRIGATION POLICY.

SOME POINTS EXPLAINED.

The Director of Public Information writes:—

A certain amount of criticism has been directed against the Government of Bombay in connection with its irrigation policy, it being argued by the critics that as most of the Deccan Canals may be called famine protection canals, their water should be utilised for food and fodder crops rather than for sugar-cane. This criticism has, of course, been stimulated by Government's recent action in acquiring land and renting it to a sugar company. But like rather large proportion of recent criticism, it is based upon ignorance of many of the most important of the various issues involved.

The theory that the one and only safeguard against famine lay in maintaining local reserve of food grain and of fodder has been greatly discredited by recent experience. It is now recognised by all who have mastered the subject that, with proper arrangements for transport of men, animals and goods, and with the wider knowledge now possessed by the people, a reserve of money and remunerative employment are really the main factors in coping with a famine

But, even were it granted that in famine year more immediate good would be done to the country if the whole supply of irrigation water were devoted to food and fodder crop it still would not be a sound economic proposition to adopt this course. either in the interests of the people or of the Irrigation authorities: because, in at least three years out of five, the demand for water for food crops would fall far below the supply available. Indeed, it is doubtful whether the full supply would be utilised for food crops in more than one year in five, and on some canals the full supply could never be utilised for this purpose.

ASSET IN FAMINE YEARS.

This being the case, if sugar-cane cultivation were not barred Government would, not only lose a great deal of the tax-payer's money on unproductive works, but the country would also lose the output which is secured with certainty where sugar-cane i grown. In other words, the countrysid would fail to amass capital, which, as stated, is so vital an asset in famine years.

The reasons against reserving the water supply exclusively for food crops, do not, however, end here. Such reservation would mean constructing canals four or five times the size of those serving sugar cultivation, and this would mean that schemes which are already so expensive as to be unproductive, or barely productive, would pay less than one per cent. "even if the full supply were utilised for food crops." Sugar-cane, on the other hand, not only brings in a maximum of all round profit, but it also provides employment for labour and cattle at a time when they would otherwise be idle, and great deal of green fodder is obtained from the cane fields when this is most needed, i the hot weather.

It should not be imagined, however, that even on canals on which sugar-cane is largely grown the water is entirely utilised for cane. On the contrary, Government insists on only one-third of a cultivator's irrigated are being under cane. and on the Nira Left Bank Canal, for instance, there is usually four to seven times as large an area of food crops as of sugar-cane.

Once it is admitted that it is desirable to encourage sugar-cane growing in canal tracts, the necessity of acquiring land for being rented to sugar companies follows; because no appreciable increase in the cane area in the Deccan Canal tracts is possible without sugar companies, and sugar companies will not start without having compact areas of their own on which to grow cane.

NOT SUFFICIENT "GUR".

The reason why no increase in the sugar-cane area is possible without sugar companies lies in the fact that the "gur" at present produced from cane grown in the Deccan just about balances the demand, and hence any increase would glut the market and cause a drop in the price of "gur, which in its turn would at once cause decrease in the cane area. As the area cane that can be allowed on the Deccan Canals within five years is over 60,000 acres, as against the present 18,000, the necessity of having sugar companies is obvious and urgent.

The reason why sugar companies are not willing to sink money in the construction factories unless they have their own land, is that they must have a guarantee that they will get the cane needed to employ their mills This can only be insured if they have their own land, because in a new tract the local cultivators have neither the desire nor th requisite skill to grow cane. On the other hand, the owners are not willing to sell thei lands, or lease them for a long period of years, except on exorbitant terms. In other words, the local land-owner, who has done nothing to improve his lands, wants to get for himself all the enhancement in the value of land due to the advent of the canal. This is inequitable as the enhancement is entirely due to very heavy expenditure by Government, of money provided by the tax-payers of the country as a whole.

To make canal schemes productive in the Deccan, Government must necessarily develope them on sound economic lines. In this connection it must be remembered that it is the people who eventually benefit; because directly canals can be shown to be productive construction is expedited, and this means the early extension of irrigation to new areas.

ETON'S WAR MEMORIAL.

The restoration of the vestry chapel, a roll of honour under the Upper School, a register of the names of all who served in a golden book, and a statue in the playing-fields, representing the self-dedication of the youth of Eton are to form Eton's War Memorial, at an estimated cost of £28,000, says an English contemporary.

GUJRANWALLA INDEMNITY.

HOW IT WAS RECOVERED.

The "Tribune" publishes a memorial submitted by L. Kidar Nath, flour merchant of Gujranwala to the Lt.-Governor of the Punjab protesting against the assessment of indemnity money and the mode in which it was collected. With the legalitiy or otherwise of the assessment, says the paper, we are not concerned at present, although it is still doubtful whether Section 15 (A) of the Indian Police Act under which this tax was imposed upon the inhabitants of that afflicted town could be made applicable to any disturbed area restrospectively and whether the Gujranwala people alone were responsible for the acts of violence resulting in the destructioin of property. But the most deplorable feature of the case is the way in which the aforesaid penalty was recovered from the defaulters. The facts disclosed in the memorial show that the first instalment of the tax was refused by the Receiving Agency on some technical ground, inspite of the orders of the Assessment Officers to the contrary, thus making the petitioner liable for the payment of all the three instalments. But the process of making an example of defaulters did not end here. Property worth more than the whole amount payable was attached and sold nearly six months after, with the obvious result that it brought only one-third of its original value. We are strongly of opinion that such acts of injustice on the part of subordinate officials tends to perpetuate the bitter memories of the terrible times, and makes difficult the restoration of those cordial relations between the Governors and the governod for which we are all anxious. We think that this is a fit case for the intervention of the Local Government which should make a full inquiry and make the recurrence of such cases an utter impossibility in future.

TILAK MEMORIAL.

A COW IN EVERY HOME.

To *The Editor of* "The Chronicle.

Sir,—A suggestion was made in your issue of the 13th August, over the signature of "Daya Dharm", to keep a cow in every home, following the good scheme of Pir Motamiya of Mangrol, to keep the memory of Mr. Tilak alive in the hearts of people, on the ground that a cow was the most suitable memento to the memory of a Sanatani Brahmin like Mr. Tilak, whose soul would certainly be pleased to see so many cows preserved, protected and kept safe to bless him for ever. Upon this Mr. G. Y. Mhasker while remarking upon the same, writes in your issue of 17th August from Poona to say that it is not understood how the soul of Mr. Tilak, though he was a religious Brahmin, will be pleased by the breeding of so many cattle. With all love and respect for Mr. Mhasker allow me to say that Mr. Tilak was a Brahmin and a Sanatani—a staunch follower of the Shastras that lay special stress upon the preservation of cow; besides, being a great politician he understood that he belonged to a country, eighty per cent. of the population of which, merely depended upon agriculture for which cow is the most essential factor; so it is natural that his soul may be pleased to see so many cows bred and brought up for the good of the country for which he worked the whole of his life.

Mr. Tilak being a popular son of India was loved by every class of Indian people, so every section of them has a right to make a certain suggestion and keep his memory alive in the hearts of its people in the way most suitable and pleasing to it. Different ways are suggested by different people for his memorial out of intense love for him, so it would be nothing but damping the feeling of a class to say that certain idea conceived by it for the memorial is ridiculous and far-fetched, as Mr. Mhasker says. Mr. Tilak was loved by different classes for different characteristics and different reasons. He was an Indian, a Hindu, a Sanatani, a Brahmin, a vegetarian, a Sanskrit scholar, a politician, a journalist, a nationalist, and so on; therefore every one belonging to the above classes and sections can love Mr. Tilak in his own way and make a certain suggestion for his memorial to satisfy his idea in the highest degree. Possible. Mr. Mhasker may love Mr. Tilak from any point of view and may propose any sort of memorial for him according to his idea; but he should, having regard to the sentiments of the cow-protecting class, very kindly abstain from calling its humanitarian movement ridiculous and far-fetched. A cow is the most suitable memento to the memory of a Sanatani Brahmin like Mr. Tilak from Hindu point of view; so let those who interest themselves in the preservation of cow, have a cow in their own home to keep his memory alive in their hearts. Why should they be discouraged from following a certain movement which they think most pleasing to the soul of Mr. Tilak according to their idea? If they are asked to adopt a certain way against their will, it is probable that they may leave off the idea at all, thinking that they are not wanted to do a certain thing which they desire to do, in the name of Mr. Tilak. Let them do any good thing in his name. There is no harm at all if they were to take up the scheme of Pir Motamiya Saheb to keep a cow in every home and keep Mr. Tilak's memory thereby.

Mr. Mhasker says in his same letter that giving of a cow in charity to the poor out of the funds raised for memorial to be kept and reared in the name of Mr. Tilak, in these times of scarcity, would be a sort of burden to them; but we can say that it should not be given to a person who considers a thing given in the name of Mr. Tilak a burden, but it should be given to a person who is prepared to accept and maintain it at the cost of his life for the sake of Mr. Tilak whom he loves as the hero of nation. Love's labour is no burden. If it is so, then all suggestions for the memorial are just the same, as they are an outcome of love for him. There are a number of people that are supposed to be ready to risk their life for the sake of Mr. Tilak, out of intense love for him, so such persons cannot consider a cow given to them in his name, as burden. They are not so ungrateful as to forget Mr. Tilak so soon.

Life size statues as suggested by Mr. Mhasker for his memorial which will crumble to dust in a few years would be a shortlived monument to him; but his suggestion to have societies, libraries, free schools and such other institutions in his name, is quite good and may happily be followed. Why can't we have, along with other institutions, Tilak Gaoo Vardhak association or society worked by Hindus, Muslims and others commonly. The question of preservation and increasing of cow nowadays forms a part of politics as it tends to bring about the Hindu-Moslem unity regarded so essential by most of the Hindu nationalists for the material progress of the country. So this is an attempt quite in conformity with politics in which Mr. Tilak worked for the whole of his life, (as Mr. Mhasker says). Cow is a domestic necessity and is useful to a man in many other ways, so its breeding is absolutely necessary in the interests of people, the vast majority of whom have to solely depend upon agriculture, for their living. The cow is the wealth of every ... so to increase it is to increase the home ... the nation. Under the circumstances wealth of ... a cow in every home the suggestion to keep ... every support in the name of Mr. Tilak deserve... port for the g... ... that has to depend mostly upon cow—the mainstay of agriculture, finance and economy in India the principal items of politics.

... admirers who can afford to buy a cow and keep it as a memento with them to keep his memory alive, out of love for him, they can do so for their satisfaction, and others who, although poor, are desirous to accept a cow out of the memorial funds and keep and maintain it by their own expense for the sake of Mr. Tilak they should be supplied with one to remind them always of his good qualities and to keep them always in touch with him represented as he would be by a cow in every home. With this advantage they will maintain the animal as well as avail themselves of it in many other ways.

Again Mr. Mhasker says that a batch of people has been working in the direction of preservation of cows, but virtually speaking it is not only that has been working, but nearly every Hindu is directly or indirectly working or is supposed to work for cows including Mr. Mhasker himself. When a man like Pir Motamiya Saheb in spite of his Moslem orthodox views, has been working and admonishing the people to keep a cow in every home for increase, there is no reason why Hindus like Mr. Mhasker should not be ahead in this direction. This is a high opportunity for the Hindus to insure the life of cows whom they are religiously enjoined to support. At this time the Moslem brethren are also in co-operation with them, so if the scheme of the Pir Saheb which guards against the undue interference with the religious sentiments of any community, is followed, there is every chance to have so many cows under our safe protection. This is an opportunity providentially afforded to us, so it should not be lost sight of. If it is not availed of now, we cannot blame the Moslems later on, if they cannot see their way to co-operate with us in the matter for which Hindus have been working so very hard all the time. It is therefore my humble proposal that the movement may earnestly be taken up without any prejudice and delay by all, or rather allow the class that interests itself most in the increase of cow a free hand in the working of the scheme so far as it concerns it, so that it could be able to do ... with regard to the preservation of cow ... the name of Mr. Tilak who is a public property now.—Yours, etc.

AN INDIAN.

"AN INDORE SCANDAL."

To *The Editor of* "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall feel highly obliged by your publishing the following:—

Anent the "Indore Scandal" published by a "Disgusted Indorian" it seems that the writer is more led by the ribald effusions of the so-called middle class of Indore than by his personal knowledge. If he really hopes that by giving publicity to the alleged outrages he can exercise any check he is sadly mistaken. As a straightforward man he ought to have approached the local police with his personal knowledge instead of going down to Bombay to rush into print. Had the Police failed to help him he could have lodged a complaint with the higher authorities. The wrier does not appear to be a local man, otherwise he should not have stooped to do what he has done. If he has no confidence in the State administration he had better be out of the State as "Disgusted" persons cannot help any one here.—Yours, etc.,

K. R. D.

Indore, Sept. 6.

CO-COANUT-DAY TRAGEDY.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—Regarding your notes of to-day over the Cocoanut Day Tragedy under the "Notes of the Day", I beg to suggest to you and through "The Chronicle", to the Police authorities that on such a day the vehicular traffic on the Queen's Road from Churchgate to the Sandhurst Bridge should not remain a double traffic—up and down—as usual. This is not a novel method of preserving the safety of people in crowds: It is usually the practise in Divali Holidays so to restrict the vehicular traffic on the Saikh Memon Street and on the Kalbadevi Road.

The observation of this rule on the day on the Queen's Road will not permit any congestion on the road and its consequent congestion on the crossing levels and on the bridges because, people will find it easy to spread out on the roadside without running any risk.

The work of Police authorities will be all the more easy and pleasant by this change. The restriction to be effective should hold good between 3 to 8 p.m. (S. T.).

It is necessary to impose similar restriction, for the safety of children and women going to the fair at the maidan on that day. on the vehicular traffic passing round about—Yours, etc.,

HIRALAL AMRATLAL SHAH.

Dhobi Talao,
Mangaldas Market,
Bombay 2.

LAW STUDENTS' GRIEVANCES.

To *The Editor of* "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Law School students ought to thank the three gentlemen who some days back expressed the grievances of law students in the "Bombay Chronicle". There is no doubt that all the Law School students agree with everything that is said in that letter of the three kind gentlemen. The students, I am sure, eagerly hope that the authorities concerned will take early steps to redress the grievances of the students so clearly shown by that letter.

Of the several needs of the students, I believe, none is so great and urgent as the provision of a hostel. I am certain, that most of the students of the Law School come from places outside this city and indeed many come from distant places like Madras and Mysore. The difficulties that these students especially, suffer can be better imagined than described. The first problem that faces the new-comer to Bombay is that of finding a decent room for residence. What with the difficulty of finding rooms in this city, and what with the fabulous rents demanded by the house-owners, the poor students will have to take up any room they can get without considering the locality or the rent. The result of this is that many sudents crowd themselves in small rooms in unhealthy localities.

The second thing, the students have to look out for is a place for their boarding. Of course, they at once go to one of the many dirty hotels that provide very unwholesome food. What wonder is these then. that many students fall ill duing their stay in Bombay and cannot attend to their work properly?

I hope, Mr. Editor, that this letter will come to the notice of the authorities and that the Law School will have a hostel of its own at least from the next term. I believe, it is not impossible to start a hostel going from next term if a serious attempt is made for its establishment. We appeal to the authorities in this urgent need of the Law students and shall our appeal be in vain.—

—Yours, etc.,

B. N.

THE TELEGRAPH CLERKS.

THEIR GRIEVANCES.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be highly obliged to you, if you kindly publish the following few lines in your widely circulated and highly esteemed paper:—

Since the beginning of this year, the Government of India and the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs have been considering the question of the status and condition of the Postal and Telegraph employees. For this they appointed a Committee called the "Telegraph Committee", in which Mr. Barton, the Secretary of the Indian Telegraph Association, was the only man to represent the grievances of the Staff. The work of the Committee lasted for some months; witnesses from all branches of the Staff were examined; the Committee then submitted their report to the Government of India. The recommendations of the Telegraph Committee were most disappointing to all the branches, except the General Scale Service Branch constituted of Anglo-Indians and Eurasians. The report of the Committee was published in April-May; and the Departmental circulars, giving effect to the recommendations, were being issued one by one from the upper branches to the lower branches, in spite of the fact that most hard-pressed men belonged to lower branch.

The recommendations, with Departmental Resolution, were given effect to, in cases of the General Service; the Local Service; and these branches were paid their dues and arrears also (amounting to Rs. 200 to Rs. 300) a month ago, while the revised scale of pay of the Clerical Staff has been withheld for reasons not still out. The scale, at last, was sent to the Superintendent, Telegraphs, Bombay, eight days ago. When all were expecting a revised scale of pay with an adequate remuneration in view of the high cost of living, in these days, the present revision does not give a pie more to nearly two-thirds of the Clerical Staff than, what they were drawing for the last two or three years. Is it not a splendid revision graciously given by Ma-Baps to the half-starved men? Well, then, let us see what were the conditions before the revision "Revenge" and now after the revision.

Clerks Initial pay from 1908 to 1919.	25% War Allowance upto 31-12-19.	40% War Allowance from 1-1-20.	Present pay.	Revised pay.
Rs. 40 per month.	10 Rs.	withheld pending revision.	50	40
Local service telegraphists pay Rs. 35 per month	25% war allowance.	,,	43½	55
General service telegraphists pay Rs. 50 Plus 20 House rent	25% war allowance.	,,	62½	75

From the above statement, the public will come to know that a gross injustice has been done to the Indian staff and especially to the Clerical staff; men doing the same work and living at the same station are treated differently, though they have the same literary qualifications; or we may say that, if a competitive examination be held the bulk of the Anglo-Indians will not stand abreast of the Indian staff. Still worse is the treatment of the clerks. Practically they are considered as educated menials and sufficient remuneration is denied to them though they are burdened with more responsible work. Almost all the administrative work is carried on by the Clerical staff; but their pays are so small that, even the head clerk himself was not getting what the latest entertained General Service man gets, till the first of January last.

Let us see now what the Local Government have given to the subordinate staff. They have granted them an increase of at least, 85 per cent. on the initial pay to lower grades, i.e., 15 per cent. more than 70 per cent. war allowance, the clerks are getting. See now the difference in this and the pay the Telegraph clerks are getting. They were getting only 25 per cent. war allowance as 40 per cent. war allowance sanctioned by the Imperial Department was withheld by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs in view of this pending revision. So actually we were getting only 25 per cent. increase on our pay. And in this present revision, we were expecting some per cent. more than the 40 per cent. war allowance already sanctioned by the Government. But this was totally denied to us; the 40 per cent. increase is denied to us; on the contrary we are to get only 25 per cent. increase in our pay as personal allowance, only because that cannot be withdrawn (vide a Government Resolution previously issued that there will be no reduction in the present emoluments). The authorities are giving us what exactly they had given us three or four years before. Besides this the start in the Telegraph Office on account of irregular duties since 1908 was of Rs. 40 per month. This was reduced by a revision in 1919 to Rs. 30 and this revision has again brought it to Rs. 40, while the Local Government had given Rs. 30 start previously and now they have given Rs. 60 start. Such is the present revision of the Telegraph Clerical staff.

The Government have declared that over four lakhs are required to be spent over the present Telegraph revision, but then will the Government declare the amount to be spared for the Clerical staff? or is the whole amount spent for the higher branches to fill the pockets of Anglo-Indians and Eurasians? The Clerical staff was up-till-now living in great hopes of obtaining justice from the hands of the authorities, but they have got stones in the place of bread they prayed for which is surely heart-rending. What are they to do? Many are such that they have already contracted debts and were expecting something substantial at this at least. But, alas: nothing: nothing: nothing: has been given.

The following statement showing what the men in the same grade under Local Government are getting; what the men in the same grade under Imperial Government are gettin:—

Grade of	Local Govt.	Imperial Govt.
40	74	40
50	92½	50 plus 12½ war allowance.
60	110	100
70	128½	100
80	148	100
90	166½	100

Out of 337 posts there are only four posts over Rs. 100.

We are willing to serve under Local Government rather than under Imperial Government if the status of the Imperial Department men is to be thus degraded. It is a disgrace, that in these days when the other departments are raising standards of pay; for the employees, the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs should have not a jot of sympathy for hundreds of clerks in the Telegraph Department throughout India.

But is he to be the sole final authority? Are not the Imperial Government bound to redress our legitimate and crying grievances?—Yours, etc.,

HIGHLY CONFOUNDED CLERK.

A TENANT WHO CANNOT BE TURNED OUT.

BECAUSE HE IS NOT A TENANT

The Manchester Stipendiary Mangistrate (Mr. Edgar Brierley) gave his decision recently in an interesting tenancy case which came before him in mail week, when Mr. Charles Herbert Young, the present owner of three furnished offices at 63, Faulkner Street, applied through Mr. Leach, barrister-at-law, for a warrant of ejectment against Mr. Nathan Cassel.

In February, 1918, the offices were rented by Mr. Henry Goldsmith from the executors of G. H. Goldsmith. He agreed to allow Mr. Cassel to use the three offices for business purposes, on payment of £5 every three months in avdance, and gave similar privileges to two other persons on the same terms. Mr. Goldsmith's tenancy ended in November, 1919, but Mr. Cassel and the other two persons continued to use the offices as before. On March 17, 1920, Mr. Cassel received notice to quit from the solicitors to the present owner, who completed his purchase in June, and Mr. Cassel's refusal to obey the notice led to the present application.

Mr. Brierley, giving his decision, said the first question he had to determine was whether that court had any jurisdiction in the matter. For the Small Tenements Recovery Act of 1838 to apply there must be the relation of landlord and tenant between the parties. This relationship arose when one party conferred on another the right to the exclusive possession of land or buildings for a certain period. A grant under which the grantee took only the right to use the premises without exclusive possession operated as a licence and not as a lease. Mr. Brierley did not think that Cassel and the other gentlemen had exclusive possession of any of the three offices in question, and there appeared nothing to prevent Mr. Goldsmith from granting the same principles to three more or half a dozen more if he so pleased. He therefore came to the conclusion that the relationship was not that of landlord and tenant, and that he had no jurisdiction under the Small Tenements Recovery Act of 1838.

If it should be said, continued Mr. Brierley, that the tenancy of Mr. Goldsmith had expired, and that therefore the applicant had a right to recovery under that part of section 1 of the Act which provided that any person by whom the premises or any part thereof should be actually occupied might be ejected, the answer was that the tenancy which expired—namely, that of Mr. Goldsmith—was at a rent exceeding £20 a year, and therefore not within the jurisdiction of that court. This was sufficient to dispose of the case, but if he was wrong and the relation of landlord and tenant did exist between Mr. Cassel and the executors of G. H. Goldsmith, then he held that the tenant was entitled to three months' notice to quit, expiring at the end of any term of three months from the time of entry, and that therefore on March 17, 1920, notice could not be given to quit before August 11, 1920. He dismissed the application on both these grounds.

Mr. Brocklehurst said he was afraid this was a case in which he could not ask for costs, and Mr. Brierley agreed.—"Manchester Guardian."

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 9TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1920.

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

In the Division Court No. 52.

LONG CAUSE.

2065-19—Mehta Lalji and Co, Narandas Devchand and anr v Varjivandas Dulabhdas a firm, Moti and D.

1618-18—Soonderdas and Co, Meghji Vanechand a firm v Thakersey Kessowji a firm, Moti and D.

1129-17—Madh K and Ch, Popatbhai Lalji a firm v Sha Vithaldas Karsondas, N C Dalal.

172-19—Madh K and Ch, Govindji Ruttonsey Valji a firm v F Boyd, M B Chothia.

1756-19—Mehta L and Co, Ramji Devkaran a firm v Ramdas Kapurchand a firm, N C Dalal.

2316-19—N C Dalal, Ramdas Kapurchand a firm v Ramji Devkaran a firm, Mehta L and Co.

313-17—Dik M and Co, Ganpatrai Harnandrai v Onkermal Hurdeodas and ors, Tyabji D and Co, Purnanand and Clubwalla.

1585-19—Purnanand and Clubwalla, Bhanji Dharamsi Shaporia v Vithal Sayyanna, Little and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SEITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSE.

941-17—Payne and Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Yusuffally Ibrahimji and ors, Merwanji K and Co, Little and Co, Part heard.

BEFORE THE HON, MR, JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 46.

LONG CAUSES.

1298-19—N C Dalal, Chh ... Chunilal v Wadilal Chunilal, Dubash and Co.

1337-19—Bhai K and G, Kokichi Beesho v B Cawasji and Co a firm, Little and Co.

1290-19—Dubash and Co, Pestonji Dadabhoy Padshaw v Soloman Reuben, Patell and Ez.

1303-19—Mer K and Co, Sorabji Jivanji Mistry v Ebrahimji Jafferji Nakra, N C Dalal.

1304-19—Little and Co, Vazir Haji Contractor v Motilal Fulchand, Jeh M and S.

1310-19—Payne and Co, Vithaldas Chaturbhuj a firm v Narandas Jivraj a firm, Purshotam and Co.

1136-19—Shroff and V, Ladha Tricum v The Administrator-General of Bombay, Unwalla P and P.

1346-19—Edg. G W and Co, Mirzamal Nevatia a firm v Ganeshlal Sobhagmal a firm, Daph F and D.

1927-19—Bhimji and Co, Padamsey Damodhar a firm v Trikamdas Khimji a firm, Rust and G.

1971-18—Bhimji and Co, Gumwantrai Suntokeram Mehta and Son v Morarji Kalianji a firm, Jam R and D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI

In the Division Court No. 43.

LONG CAUSES

1391-19—Mans H M and Co, Putlabai v Vasudeo Narayen Zaoba, Little and Co, Part heard.

1265-19—Capt and V, Jafer Mahomed Haji Bachoo Saraye v Mistry Subhan Vazir, Rus and G.

S C Ct 1202/22518-18—Mehta L and Co, Vallabhadas Muljibhai and anr v Anandji Vullabhdas and ors, Kanga and S.

419-17—Tyabji D and Co, Jairam Purshotam and anr v Shamji Devji and ors, Little and Co, Mulla and M.

1957-19—Bhai K and G, Bakubhai Ambalal a firm v Vadilal Motilal Shah and anr

598-17—Jehangir and S, Bhagirath Manilal Nathmal Foolchand and anr v Madh K and Ch.

625-19—Sme B and Co, Bai Manibai v Deoji Shamji, Ragh N and Co.

345-20—Amin and Desai, Padmabai widow v Hira Sakharam and anr, Mantri and Co, Kharas and Co.

2177-19—Bhai K and G, Gokalji Kanji a firm v Amratlal Lalji a firm.

761-18—Bhimji and Co, Sirdar Raghunathand Nana Saheb Ingle v Ramvaliah Shivdayal Toshnival, Malvi M R & Co.

1768-19—Malvi M R and Co, Tulsidas Madanji a firm v Jethabhai Kallianji a firm.

1727-19—Matubhai J and M, Chhaganlal Pitamberdas a firm v Charandas Chaturbhuj, Dastur and Co.

337-19—Tyabji D and Co, Lakhmichand Jiva and Co a firm v P C Govindeo, Purnanand Club.

969-19—Pandia and Co, Harji Morarji v Walji Khimji and Co a firm and ors, Mer K and Co, Soonderdas and Co.

SHIPPING

ARRIVAL,

Sept. 8.

S S Vechdyk, Kemp Rotterdam.
S S Binfield, Fea, Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Cooyanna, Halman, Busreh.
S S Arratoon Apcar Rowe, Durban, etc.
S S Mandala, Swansen, Karachi.
S S Risaldar Rummer, Calcutta.
S S Rinda, Hanson, Colombo.
S S Masirah, Whitham, Antwerp.
S S Patricia, Williams, Liverpool.
S S Barrumbut Hopkin, Busreh.

The following vessel began to load yesterday: Steamer Kalyan for London.

Sept. 8.

S S Alipora for London:—1,000 cwts. 14 lbs. c. myrabolum P. Mathoordas, 2,200 lbs. mace, Manilal Umersey; 150 cwts. ... gum ... Manilal Umersey; 3,406 cwts. Indian linseed oil cake, R. P. Wagle & Co.; 182 cwts. ... ury candles, M. Valchand; 25 cases empty cylinders hardware, The Asian Transit Co.; 262½ cwts. c. myrabolum, P. Mathoordas & Co.; 5 cwts. powder, K. Nussurvanji; 20 cwts. aricanuts, K. Nussurvanji; 30½ cwts. sea maws, H. A. Mahmed.

S S Eatson for Hull:—6,002 cwts. cotonseed The Bombay Co., Ltd.

S S Elysia for Glasgow:—651 cwts. stones of empty 4 nos shooks Spinner & Co. Ltd.,

S S Elysia for Liverpool:—185 bales, wool raw, Messrs. Mitsui Kaisa Ltd.; 50 bales wool raw; F. F. Campbell & Co.; 1,001 cwts. myrabolum, R. I. Ramsay & Co.

S S Elysia for Marseilles:—82 bales silk waste, M. H. Fayaz & Co.; 16 bales pierced cocoons, M. H. Fayaz & Co.

S S Hindoo Dankirk:—550 bales, cotton, E. Spinner & Co.

S S Ischia for Genoa:—100 bales cotton, Valkart Bros.; 2,000 cwts. linseed oil, B. G. Goria & Co.; 2,000 cwts. rapseed, B. G. Goria & Co.; 801 cwts. linseed, B. G. Goria & Co.; 1,000 cwts. linseed, 300 cwts. rapeseed, M. Italiana.

S S Capri for Genoa:—200 bales cotton fly, Waimer & Co.; 300 bales cotton M. Italiana; 158 bales cotton, M. Italiana; 70 yards woolen carpets, Thos. Cook & Sons; 300 bales cotton, M. Italiana; 600 cwts. rapeseed, M. Italiana; 500 cwts. castor seed, M. Italian; 11,997 cwts. tulseed, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Hatimura for Antwerp:—520 cwts. buffalo horns, E. Mahomed & Sons; 55 bales cotton, Forbes, Forbers, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

S S Alipor for Antewerp:—358 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Alipora for Hambury:—197 bales cotton, Kilachand Devachand & Co. Ltd., 220 bales cotton, Tayo Menka Kaisha Ltd.; 280 bales cotton raw, A. Durst; 110 bales cotton raw, F. F. Campbell & Co.; 275 bales cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha Ltd.

S S Hansbury for Antwerp:—55 bales cotton E. Spinner & Co.

S S Alipora for Antwerp:—55 vales cotton cotton, Messrs. Ghoss. K. K. Ltd.

S S Dunera for Shanghai:—230 bales cotton twist, D. Sasson & Co., Ltd.; 640 bales Cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha The Japan Trading Co. Ltd.

S S Duneru for Hongkong:—2,240 lbs. butter, Persian Dairy Co.; 50 bales cotton twist, E. D. Sasson & Co.; 120 bales cotton twist D Sassoon & Co., Ltd.; 4½ cwts. Inory, Habib Rawjee; 250 cwt. gum b. E. Nowrowjee & Co.; 32½ cwts. senna leaves, E. S. Abdul Kyum.

IMPORT.

Sept. 8.

S S Nankin from London, Agents, M. M. & Co.:—35 cases drappery, 20 cases dry colour, 23 cases colours, 250 barrels, Alizarine colour, 16 cases carbolic acid, 34 budls. showels, 2 packg. hardware, 33 boxs bar gold, 479 bars silver, 4 cases iron, 30 bags, 2 boxs iron, 34 kegs nails, 25 boles plates, 10 packgs ends, 170 casks rivats, 50 casks Rivets, 50 casks shoe bellsett, 25 rells wire nettings, 21 casks glassware, 6 casks water heaters copper, 8 casks gas metals, 30 casks, gas cookers, 24 ceses lamps, 11 cases medicines, 27 cases oil urnish, 79 cases sherry, 16 cases dry bells, 100 cases beer, 700 bars cummin seed, 20 pkgs phosphati soda, 4,260 cases condensed milk, 80 budes steel tubiney sheet, 80 cases yellow metal, 60 cases preserved vegetable, 39 budes paper, 15 packgs paper, 11 cases paper, 125 drums empty iron drum, 253 cases axleboxs, 569 budes barja steel rod, 70 cases fish, 17 casks, 12 single, 7 casks iron gas tubes, 50 drems disinfectant flued, 42 drums printed ink, 71 cases, 41 cases, provision, 300 cases linseed isprings, 100 cases portwine 7 cases cotton, 9 cases cotton and metal goods.

VICTIM OF RECKLESS MOTORING.

The Coroner held an inquest touching the death of a ten-year old Hindu boy who was alleged to have been knocked down by a motor car driven by one Manchershah Kuverji Karanjia along the Kalbadevi Road at 11-30 a.m. on Tuesday, and died in the G. T. Hospital shortly after admission.

Abdul Hussein Adamji, a stationery merchant, said he saw the motor car driven by the suspect, knock down the deceased. The car was on the wrong side, and the horn was not sounded.

Jagjivan Liladhar said the car came from behind, and the horn was not sounded; there was no crowd and there was no other vehicle on the road. The car was going fast.

The jury returned a verdict of death from injuries sustained by the deceased having been knocked down and run over by a motor car driven by Manchershah on the wrong side of the road and in a careless manner.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Parsi New Year Eve (Pateti): Banks closed. Poona Races, First Meeting: Third Day.

FRIDAY, Sept. 10.

Parsi Shehenshahi New Year—Yezdejardi 1290: Banks closed.

RLY. MAIL TIMINGS.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily, standard time is given in all mases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Bombay. Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail..	17.00	13.00
Calcutta Mail (via Jubulpore) ..	13.15	21.00
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpore).. ..	3.00	13.30
Madras Mail..	8.40	21.15
Poona Mail	11.30	14.45
Inter and 3rd Poona Express ..	12.0	14.15
Poona Express	19.40	7.5
Delhi and Lucknow Express.. ..	9.00	21.30

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily with effect from Thursday, the 1st July, 1920, standard time is given in all cases:—

*The Up Gujarat Mail will continue to stop at Grant Road, but the Down Gujarat Mail will not stop there.

	Bombay. Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	14. 0	15. 0
*Gujarat Mail	11.10	20 20
Kathiawar Express..	7.45	20.45
Fast Passenger	21.30	7.20

ENGLISH MAIL.

The Mail Steamer "Detta" with the outward Mails of the Mails of the 26 ultime is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Monday next.

The Mails Steamer "Montua" which left Bombay on the 21st ultimo arrived Marseilles on Thursday the 7th instant.

LNDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE.

The London New York cross rate on the 6th instant was 355 3/8.

CALCUTTA MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 7.

To-day's market opened with a strong demand for jute shares and a large turnover was reported in Howrah, Reliance, Anglo-India and Auckland and other stocks in this section advanced in sympathy. In the coal section, there was an improved inquiry, but scrip was difficult to obtain. In the miscellaneous section, cotton shares were firm with Dunbars fluctuating between 670 and 680. Kumardhubi Engineering and Titaghur paper were in demand at improved rates. The market closed with a firmer tendency. The following were closing quotations:—

Coal:—Barabone 15-12, Bengal 790, Bengal-Nagpur 81, Bhulanbararee 41 xd, Burrakar 53, and 52-8 s.l., New Kessurgarh 35, North Damuda 10, Sutikdih 14.

Jute:—Anglo-India 495-8, Alliance 800, Auckland 474, and 475 s.l., Bally 314, Barnagore 189, Belvedere 675, Budge Budge 710 s.l., Craig 10-12, Clive 386, Century 10, Caledonia 800 s.l., Dalhousie 708-8, Delta 791, Fort Gloster 1200, Howrah 64, Hooghly 142, Kamarhatty 1055, Kanknarrah 814-8, and 818-8 s.l., Lansdowne 556, Naihati 805, National prefs 106, New Central Prefs 108, Northbrook 105-8, Orient (ord) 260, Reliance 65-8, Standard 838, Union 1120, Waverly 13-12.

Miscellaneous:—United Mills 11, Allahabad Bank prefs 93, Bank of Bengal 1945. Bengal Brass 7-10, Birla Cotton 20-12. British India Corporation (ord) 12-12, def 21 s.l., Burma Finance and Mining 10, Champaran Sugar 42-4, Central Provinces Cement 11, Dunbar Cotton 672, Dock Engineering 7-8, Hafirkool Oil 16-12, Indo-Burma Tin 6-12, India General Navigation 141-8, Kesoram Cotton 22-8 Kumardhubi Engineering 33-12 and 34-4 s.l. Marshall Sons 11, Oriental Navigation 3-3 dis, New Savan Sugar 16-4, Pioneer Sugar 19-12, Ryam Sugar 36-8, Shadara Delhi Shahranpur Ry. 100, Surma Valley Saw Mills 14-12, Tata Industrial Bank 18-4, and 21 s.l., Titaghur Paper 510.

Government Paper three and half per cent was quoted at Rs. 59-4 and small lots at Rs. 59-8; War Bonds (short loans) 98-8, 1925 98-12 and 1928 99-6 per cent.

Exchange:—Bank Telegraphic Transfers one shilling nine and seven-eighth pence.

Demand:—One shilling ten pence.

BOMBAY WATER SUPPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As you know the Bombay Municipality has kindly announced that it will supply water to the public from 3-30 a.m. to 8 a.m. and 4-30 p.m. to 7 p.m. in almost all the wards except Fort and Colaba Does the Municipality expect the public to leave their beds at 3-30 a.m. to fetch water or does it want to teach a lesson of getting up very early in the morning?

All the wards except Fort and Colaba are thickly populated but in this area the supply of water is only for 7 hours while the above mentioned two localities have it for 12 hours.

My past experience states the new supply will only be for 5 hours wih a sufficient pressure. The supply of water at least ought to be for 10 hours, say from 5 a.m. to 11 a.m. and 4-30 p.m. to 8-30 p.m. The grievences being the same everywhere I expect the public in the wards affected in this new arrangement will endorse my views, and hoping to be excused.—Yours, etc.

V. V. GAUPULE.

Bombay.

SPORTING NEWS

TO-DAY'S RACES AT POONA.

SELECTIONS BY "NEMO."

In the Ganeshkhind Plate, POIGNANT will be hard to beat after his consistent running, BLACK WALNUT is a sure place, CRESSET another good place.

TREDDLE has been a disappointment this season, he ought to make amends for his past failures, CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY and SILVER SAINT will not be out of the picture.

MISS ROLLESTONE must win well in the Lamington Plate, TROSTAN and TAGAMOR are safe place investments.

ANXIOUS will upset the apple cart in the Seistan Plate, GOLSHAN and DUNBAR can be relied upon for places.

ST. AGNES' EVE should greet backers in the 1st Division of the Visitors' Plate, LUCKY QUEEN and BALIRA ought to fill up the remaining places.

QUITE DARK has got his chance in the 2nd Division of the Visitors' Plate, EAGER TO and OREGON PINE can follow home.

ANAIZA has failed ignominously on two occasions, to-day in the Wanowrie Plate, if he fails, he ought to be relegated to the 2nd Division, NEVERMIND and BEADMAKER should be prominent.

In the Cecil Gray Plate, VERSHAN, WATERLOO and TRADE MARK will probably be the order.

CERAGO should win the 3rd Division of the Visitors' Plate from PINE BOX and GLASS ROCK.

ENGLISH RACING.

ST. LEGER PROBABLES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 7.
Recd. 3-30 p.m., Sept. 8.

The following is an additional St. Leger probable:—

Cliviero-Casebourne.

TILDEN WINS AMERICAN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

A TRAGIC SCENE NEAR THE COURT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 7.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 8.

Forest Hill.—Tilden won the National Lawn Tennis Championship of America beating Johnston 6/1; 1/6; 7/5; 5/7; 6/3.

During the play a naval seaplane encircled the courts. The engines stopped without a warning and the machine plunged to the earth and crashed in the sight of thousands of awe-stricken spectators. Two aviators were killed.

INDIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER FOR E. AFRICA.

SIR GEORGE BARNES THANKED.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 4.

The following letter of thanks was sent by Mr. B. N. Anantani on behalf of the East Africa Indian Merchants' Deputation to the Hon. Sir George Barnes, Member in Charge of the Commerce and Industries Department of the Government of India.

Sir,

In the absence of the Hon. Mr. Abdulrasul A. Visram, who has already left for East Africa, to interview and assist Sir Benjamin Robertson, in his enquiries, I take this opportunity to express gratefulness, on behalf of the East Africa Indian Merchants' Deputation, to H. E. the Viceroy, for the announcement to appoint an Indian Trade Commissioner for East Africa, one of the points of the subject matter of our representation to the Government of India. I trust not only the trade of India with East Africa, in her present days of industrial and commercial progress will be considerably enhanced, but many complex problems affecting India's trade with East Africa will be solved by this appointment, such as for instance the present abrogation of Indian Currency and various tariffs etc. discussed by our deputation with H. E. the Viceroy at Simla

Our deputation considers this step of the Government of India as a forerunner of th maintenance of the policy of the equality of status for India in all the crown colonies, so ably and sympathetically advocated by H. E. the Viceroy, in his pronouncement in the Viceregal Council, which is so deplorably denied by the declaration of Indian policy by H. E. the Governor of the Kenia Colony, giving a rude shock to so many thousands of our fellow-countrymen there.

Our hopes are centred now with the bold stand to be offered by the Government of India, to obtain fair play for the Indians there and we are sure of that protection from our Government.

ZIONISTS' £25,000,000 FUND.

THE RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF PALESTINE.

The Zionist Conference was brought to a conclusion in mail week at the Memorial Hall, when it was decided to establish a foundation fund of £25,000,000 for the re-establishment of Palestine as the Jewish national home, says the "Manchester Guardian". Solemn pledges of self-taxation on the principle of tithes were delivered by representatives from different countries and by every section of opinion. Eight promises were received before the subscription list were circulated, which totalled £100,000.

BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT LOAN

CORPORATION TO SHARE 50 LAKHS.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. V A. Dabholker presiding. The meeting began about half-an-hour later owing to the minutes of the last meeting not being ready.

Dr. Viegas's motion about affording facilities to Indian women to qualify themselves as midwives in the Municipal Maternity Homes was referred to the Medical Relief Committee for their report.

In reply to a Government letter the Corporation decided to take a share of Rs. 50 lakhs in the loan which Government were floating at the present time for the needs of large local bodies, like the Corporation, the City Improvement Trust and the Port Trust.

TRAINING INDIAN MIDWIVES.

Dr. Accacio G. Viegas, moved:

"That the Corporation are of opinion that it is desirable to offer facilities and stipends to Indian women to qualify themselves as midwives.

That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to submit proposals for training Indian midwives in the Municipal Maternity Homes and in such other private or philanthropic lying in hospitals as might consent to hold such training classes."

He said if there was any obligatory duty on the Corporation it was the health of the people. It was their duty to encourage Indian woman to qualify themselves as midwives. They were of vital importance to the health of the city, and it was the object of the motion to reduce the vast amount of mortality among women and children. A great number of deaths were due to the employment of untrained women, and their duty was to make as many trained women available as possible. Their money could not be better spent than in making such trained women available.

The Hon. Dr. Fernandes, seconding, said that a large number of deaths were due to the ignorance of untrained women and it was their duty to train women so that they could be made available to the public.

Mr. N. V. Mandlik moved an amendment that the question be referred to the Medical Relief Committee.

Dr. D. A. D'Monte seconded.

Mr. H. P. Mody moved another amendment that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report whether it was desirable to offer facilities in the Municipal Maternity Homes for Indian Women to qualify themselves as mid-wives. He said they had enough work on their hand without taking these additional problems. He thought it was not a proper thing to take up everything simply because it was good. There must be a limit to their activity.

Dr. N. H. Sukhia seconding said the question was whether they could take up such a question at all. He doubted very much whether they could lessen the child mortality by the means suggested by Dr. Viegas. Was it proper for them to take up this kind of liability upon their shoulder? It was no use wasting their money in this way. That had already done their duty in this direction, and they could do nothing more.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla, supporting Mr Mody's amendment, said there were already facilities in the hospitals for the training of mid-wives. He hoped Dr. Viegas would not press his proposal, so that they could have a proper report from the Commissioner.

Closure was applied at this stage and Mr Mandlik's amendment was adopted as a substantive proposition.

BROKEN-UP ROADS.

Dr. S. S. Batliwala moved:—

That the attention of the Municipal Commissioner be drawn to the broken up condition of the following roads:—

(1) The Vellard, 2) Soparibag Road, (3) Parel Road from its junction with Kalachowki Road to Byculla Bridge, (4) DeLisle Road from Parel Level-Crossing to the junction of Arthur Road with DeLisle Road (5) Warden Road, and he be requested to take early steps to repair the same.

He wanted to know why the roads should be allowed to be broken up in such a wretched way. They had a Municipal Engineer to look after these roads specially and no progress or improvement was visible in the condition of the roads. It was simply annoying to have these wretched roads and he wondered why the roads were not repaired when there were small ruts on the surface.

Mr. S. C. Dhondy said the roads in the city were a disgrace to the Municipality, to the city and to the councillors in the Corporation. Except one or two roads in the city, every road was in a bad condition.

Dr. M. C. Javle said the question of the bad condition of roads had been discussed often times, without any improvement in their condition. He thought the system was radically wrong. The work that was done departmentally was of no use and simply brought disgrace on the Corporation. He, therefore, thought all that kind of work should be done by contract and not departmentally.

Mr. N. M. Joshi supporting said the Commissioner ought to give more attention to the condition of the roads mentioned above.

The motion was carried.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla then moved:

That the attention of the Municipal Commissioner be drawn to the inconvenience and nuisance caused to the passers by the Hornby Vellard owing to the splashing of sea water when at high tide on to the road and he be requested to arrange with the proper authorities to have sufficient number of break waters, reporting the action taken to the Corporation.

The proposition was passed.

Dr. D. B. Master moved:

"That the attention of the Municipal Commissioner be drawn to the very insanitary condition of many of the streets and by-lanes in almost all the crowded parts of the City, particularly during the rainy season, and he be requested to take an early action to have them more efficiently cleaned every day than at present.

"That as the attention of the past Commissioners has already been drawn repeatedly to this subject, the Commissioner be requested to consider this question as early as possible."

Dr. Batliwalla seconded and the motion was carried.

50 LAKHS' SHARE IN DEVELOPMENT LOAN.

On the motion of the chairman of the Standing Committee the following proposition was accepted. That with reference to the letter from the Secretary to Government in the General Department the President be requested to inform the Government that the Corporation accept the proposed arrangements and are prepare to take a share amounting to Rs. 50 lakhs in the current loan now being raised by the Government for their own purpose and the needs of the large local bodies.

The following is the Government's letter:

"I am to premise that, as you are aware, this Government proposes to raise large sums of money by loans in the open market, for development purposes in Bombay City and its environs, and it is apprehended that this large addition to Government's borrowings in the future, in the Bombay market, will render it difficult for the various local bodies to borrow for their own needs in the same market, except at unduly high rates. It is obvious also that, in view of the far larger sums required at one time, it is highly desirable, so far as possible, for one authority to control all these operations. I am, therefore, to suggest that, in the circumstances, it will be best for this Government to borrow, at such times as may be most convenient, all the sums required by them for their own purposes and for the needs of the large local bodies, such as the Bombay Corporation, the City Improvement Trust, and the two Port Trusts.

I am to enquire whether the Municipal Corporation are prepared to agree to take a share in any such loans as Government propose to raise, and if so, to request you to state the amount which the Corporation desires to be raised on their account. I am to explain that the arrangement will be to pass on such share of the amounts subscribed to the Corporation at proportionate cost price, and I am to express a hope that the Corporation will readily accede to these proposals, which are framed in the interests of all concerned, and will be in a position to reply and give the required information, with as little delay as possible."

The Corporation then adjourned to 17th (Friday).

MISRULING.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your issue of the 15th ultimo you have very appropriately described, in a short compass, most of the grievances that the subjects of the Mansa State in the Mahikantha Agency, have to suffer at the hands of the Mansa Darbar. But, Sir, do not for a moment think that these are the sufferings of the subjects of the Mansa State only. Let me tell you that there are no less than fifty petty States in the Mahikantha Agency some of which are far smaller than the Mansa State, and the condition of the people of all these States without a single honourable exception is practically the same as in the State of Mansa—the same Vetha—oppressions, the same persecution in collection of land revenue and, above all, the same condition of teachers in the primary schools some of them drawing the lavish pay of one rupee or eight annas per mensem. If nobody in the country hears anything about the grievances of these people it is because they are too deeply steeped in ignorance and long-standing subjection to voice their sufferings before the outside world, and there is nobody who can do so on their behalf.

Will some enlightened and liberty-loving sons of the Motherland come forward to take up the sacred task of raising these their fellow-brethren out of their wretchedness and serfdom in which they are too deeply buried to raise themselves up without any outside help from their more advanced brethren in the British territory? Is there no hope for them while their brothers in the other parts of the country are taking vast strides of progress in spite of occasional and temporary difficulties?—Yours, etc.,

F. B. D.

Sept. 4.

FIGHTING BETWEEN BOLSHEVIKS AND BOKHARANS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 7.

Definite reports have now reached Meshed from Trans-Caspia that fighting has started between Bolsheviks and Bokharans. Reports state that the Bokharans are receiving support from the Afghans and that Amir Amanulla is being denounced by the Bolsheviks as a traitor.

A TELEPHONE STORY.

The following true story of the telephone reaches the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian", from a victim South London. This unfortunate being is having a telephone fitted in his house. What has happened, in chronological order is as follows:—

Three weeks ago two men came to install the wires into the house. Two days later two other men came to connect the wires in the house with the exchange. Three days later a fresh man arrived to inspect what had been done and pronounce that it had been well and truly done. But this was rash, for the next day still another man came and pronounced it all wrong, for he discovered that the subscriber had been connected with the wrong exchange.

Things were quiet for a short time, and then a boy arrived with the instrument, followed at a short interval by yet more men to fix the instrument.

At this point the subscriber thought his troubles were over, but he had reckoned without the gentleman who tested the instruments, who found that something was not quite right. This last person said to the subscriber, "You must have had some influence to get this done."

The subscriber has not used his telephone yet.

BOMBAY-CALCUTTA MAIL DERAILS.

AT MILE 185 FROM HOWRAH.

4 PASSENGERS KILLED; 6 INJURED

CALCUTTA, Sept. 8.

A report has arrived here that at about five o'clock this morning the down Bombay mail for Calcutta was derailed at mile 185 from Howrah between the Amba and Barabambo stations. One bogie carriage was capsized and five others were badly damaged. Four passengers were killed and six injured The General Traffic Manager and Deputy Chief Engineer have proceeded to the spot and it is estimated that through running will be interrupted for thirty hours. In the meanwhile, the transhipment of mails and passengers is being carried out.

Further particulars are so far not available.

STUDY OF EDUCATIONAL ORGANISATION.

GOVT. OF MYSORE AWARD 5 SCHOLARSHIPS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Sept. 7.

The Government of Mysore have awarded five foreign loan scholarships including the one for the study of educational organisation. In addition to these, a free foreign scholarship has been awarded to Dr. Seshachellum Mudaliar of the Victoria Hospital for the study of surgery. It is proposed to award another scholarship for chemical engineering to one of the best candidates among backward classes. Selections for these are to be made by the Mysore University.

COTTON SPOT RATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is well-known that the Cotton Contract Board is a body whose functions are to extend the Cotton Trade and do everything justly in the interest of the trade in general. The Board has a Quotation Committee which fills up daily quotations for forward deliveries as well as spot rates. Since 29th July to 6th August the rates have been quoted Rs. 452 for Spot Fg. Broach by this Quotation Committee, whose members are the members of the Cotton Contract Board. The rates have been changed from 3rd to 6th August on every succeeding day by reducing 10 rupees, on the 3rd and the 4th, Rs. 7 on the 5th and Rs. 5 on the 6th by the Board on appeal by some of the members of the Board. Notwithstanding this the Quotation Committee took up the same attitude and filled up the rate of Rs. 452 disregarding all other factors, such as American Futures, Ready demand etc. By this action the forward quotation used to fluctuate up and down like a Thermometer as the Spot Rates were changed lower on appeal and again higher on the second day; this hampers the trade very much. The rate for 10th August has been filled up by the Committee at Rs. 456, thus disregarding the American Futures 65 down.

It seems when there is a Committee made of Bear Members low rates are filled up and high rates when they are on the bull side. This is not business. It is a body which should fill up rates taking all the surrounding circumstances into consideration and should look to the interests of the trade in general.

May I know how a dealer or a constituent or a person engaged in this trade could do the business and hedge? Everything ought to be rightly and fairly done, such Ups and Downs upset everything.—Yours, etc.,

A DEALER.

PREMIER'S OBJECTIONS TO NATIONALISATION.

Mr. Lloyd George, in a letter addressed to Sir Arthur Churchman, wishing him success in the Woodbridge by-election, says:

"The most ardent member of the Labour party in this country, who are always forcing the pace, claim the right to establish nationalisation by the forcible and unconstitutional method of direct action. The policy of the Labour party should add enormously to the number, personnel, and cost of State departments, because nationalisation would abolish private enterprise and extend government by bureaucracy. We live in perilous times, when it is of the utmost importance that responsive institutions should be preserved and strengthened."

MILKMEN'S LIGHTNING STRIKE.

The milk deliveries employed by a large firm at Forest Hill declared a lightning strike in mail week, as a result of which the public of Lewisham, Lee, Sydenham, Bromley (Kent), and Beckenham districts were in many instances forced to fetch their Sunday milk from the dairies themselves. In the afternoon the men at five of the branches had resumed work.

The revised scales of pay of the Provincial Agricultural service with retrospective effect from the 1st December 1919 are announced. The maximum monthly pay is Rs. 750 and the minimum Rs. 250, while pay for probationary period Rs. 200. This period will, in future, be two years. (A.P.)

The "Pioneer" says:—An Afghan newspaper prominently quotes an announcement that Mahatma Miller intends to emigrate to Afghanistan. The new Mahatma is apparently the ex-Railway guard, Mr. Miller, who interested himself in various Labour disputes in India.

The Board of Directors of the East Indian Railway have appointed Mr. H. J. Stracey, M. I. C. E. to be Deputy Agent. Mr. Stracey, who was formerly Chief Engineer of the Ceylon Railways, has arrived in Calcutta, and has taken up his duties at the Head Office of the Railway. (A. P.).

LORD HARDINGE.

APPOINTED BRITISH AMBASSADOR IN PARIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 7.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 8.

Newspapers announce that Lord Hardinge, formerly Viceroy of India, has been appointed to succeed Lord Derby as British Ambassador in Paris.

'MORNING POST" WELCOMES THE APPOINTMENT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 7.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Sept. 8.

The "Morning Post" in a leader welcomes the appointment of Lord Hardinge to Paris not only because he is an old and ardent friend of France, but because he is a member of the service which in recent years has been shabbily treated. It declares that it is unfair to go outside the diplomatic service for occupants of higher ambassadorial posts and also contrary to public interest. Lord Hardinge's appointment therefore will give general satisfaction as a return to the wholesome tradition.

MERCHANT SHIPPING BILL.

THE TEXT ISSUED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 7.
Recd. 3-30 p.m., Sept. 8.

The text is issued of the Labour Party's Merchant Shipping Bill which was recently introduced into the House of Commons with the object of amending the Merchant Shipping Acts. It provides *inter alia*, for great improvement in the accommodation for the seamen in the new ships. Except in grave emergencies no seaman or apprentice on a British ship shall be employed for more than eight hours a day or fortyeight hours a week. The maximum punishment for sending or taking a ship to the sea in an unseaworthy state shall be increased to penal servitude for ten years.

INTERNATIONAL SUGAR UNION CEASES TO EXIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 7.
Recd. 3-30 p.m., Sept. 8.

Brussels.—The "Moniteur" announces that owing to the various denunciations of the 1902 International Sugar Convention, the International Sugar Union ceased to exist on September 1st.

MUNITIONS BOARD CASE.

ACCUSED ARRESTED IN LONDON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 8.

It is stated that a message has reached Calcutta stating that Messrs. White, Blackburn, and Michael (accused in the Munitions Board case) against whom warrants had been issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of conspiring to cheat the Government have been arrested in London, and that arrangements are being made for conveying them to India.

LAPSE OF AN ACCOUNTANT.

GETS 3½ YEARS FOR CHEATING BREACH OF TRUST.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court Krishna Yesawant Wagle an accountant in the employ of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Company was charged with cheating and criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of about Rs. 75,000 belonging to various institutions. There were several hearings of the case. The accused pleaded guilty and said he had suffered very heavy losses in the share bazar, and utilized the amount in meeting them. He wanted to pay the amount from the profits, but luck never favoured him. He had no intention of committing any fraud and he had not benefitted by a single pie.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment on the first charge and to nine months on each of the other two charges, the charges to run consecutively. In all he got 3 years and 6 months.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF SURGEONS.

A BAN ON GERMANS.

A Reuter message to English papers says:

The Congress of the International Society of Surgeons before concluding deliberations approved the decision of the International Bureau excluding surgeons of the Central Powers, and adopted a resolution emphasising the unprofessional conduct of German surgeons during the war.

Sir William MacEwan, of Glasgow, was elected president of the next conference, which will be held in London in July, 1921.

DAIMLER MOTOR CARS (BRITISH) 30 H. P. & 45 H. P. 6 Cylinder Models.

ROVER MOTOR CARS (BRITISH) 12 H. P.

PEUGEOT MOTOR CARS (FRENCH) 10/18 H. P., 14/32 H. P. & 25/70 H. P. Models.

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GRAND GATHERING!!

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PROSPECTUS ON APPLICATION.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, September 9, 1920.

THE DESTINY OF INDIA.

Mr. Jinnah's presidential address to the Special Sessions of the All-India Muslim League is a sign of the times. The All-India Muslim League was established to safeguard the special interests of Indian Muslims as well as to contribute the share of the latter to the evolution of complete Self-Government in the country. The affairs of the country have now reached such a state and the Hindu-Muslim entente—the outstanding and greatest achievement of modern India—has established itself so securely in the hearts as well as the minds of the people that the line of cleavage between the two great communities has reached the vanishing point. The result is that the Muslims of India have come to recognise that their special interests no less than the common interests of all communities cannot be in safer hands than those of the delegates to the Indian National Congress. The founders and the leaders of the Congress have consistently held fast to the purpose of the national assembly as being the preservation and promotion of the interests not of this community or that but of all. And the sincerity of their aims and methods was never more unmistakably demonstrated than by the now historic Lucknow compact. But much has happened since the Lucknow compact was brought about. A brief but most momentous chapter has been added to the history of this great country. It is the chapter of sacrifice and suffering through which the country has discovered a new strength in itself—the immensity of which it had never before realised. And the discovery has been brought in relief by the consilidation of the Hindu-Muslim Entente. This chapter of sacrifice and suffering has been written in blood—in the blood of Hindu and Muslim soldiers who gave their all on the battlefields of the world to save freedom for all nations and in the blood of Hindu and Muslim martyrs at Jallianwalla.

There is a striking passage in the presidential speech of Lala Lajpatrai where he recalls the two touching incidents related by Mr. Maqbul Mahamed of Amritsar in his evidence before the Congress Commissioners. Speaking of the pathetic scenes he witnessed after the firing on the carriage bridge at Amritsar, on the 10th of April, Mr. Maqbul Mohammed said:

"I witnessed many pathetic scenes and some gruesome sights. I saw a corpse actually with an eye-ball and the whole brain blown out. I heard a dying man gasping "Hindu-Musalman ki Jai." A boy of 16 or 17 years of age lay wounded with his entrails protruding having been hit on the belly. When Dr. Dhanpat Rai Saleria and I approached him, he whispered: "I am dying, attend to my brethren. "Hindu Mussalman ki Jai." The next moment he died. Many similar instances of notable sacrifice I noticed when I was pouring water into the mouths of the dying."

Unity in diversity.—This is Nature's harmony. But men's relations and actions are without harmony. And it has been the unique destiny of India that, alone among the great countries of the world, it has been selected to bring about this harmony in the relations and actions of men. This destiny has been working itself out through the ages. Akbar, more than any single individual, perceived it and helped its evolution. The noblest sons and daughters of India before and after him have also perceived and helped the working of this destiny. But this destiny never found its realisation, in a greater measure, than in the shambles of Jallianwalla. And thus have the sorrows of India become the sorrows of Hindus and Muslims and the noblest son of Modern India—one of the noblest Hindus—is leading the cause of Islam. Philistines may find in the latter fact a matter for jest but those with keen insight into the movement of world-forces will see in it the hand of India's destiny working itself out and enabling India to be an exemplar to the rest of the world in realising the brotherhood of man on earth.

Reflections such as these arise in the mind as one contemplates the circumstances in which the all-India Muslim League is holding its session. The session, important as it is, is being overshadowed by the session of the Congress. This has happened, not because the country has neglected the interests of Muslims, but because it has made them pre-eminently its own. Mr. Jinnah, with characteristically keen insight into the mind of the nation, has adjusted the duty of the President of the All-India Muslim League to this outstanding fact of the situation. This is markedly demonstrated as much by the brevity as by the vigour of his presidential address. But brief as is his address his diognosis of "the dangerous and most unprecedented situation" that the country has to face to-day is not, therefore, the less adequate and accurate. The facts of the situation are thus tersely summed up by him:

This is the changed angle of vision, of which we heard such high-sounding phrases during those critical stages of the war when India's blood and India's gold were sought and unfortunately given to break Turkey and buy the fetters of the Rowlatt legislation . . .

* * * * * *

And what of the sacred land of the Crescent and the Star, and the blue and golden Bosphorus, its capital seized and the Khalif virtually a prisoner his own territories overrun by Allied troops, groaning under the imposition of impossible terms! It is a death warrant and not a treaty.

* * * * * *

This, thank God, has at last convinced us, one and all, that we can no longer abide our trust either in the Government of India or in the Government of His Majesty the King of England to represent India in international matters. . . .

* * * * * *

One thing there is which is indisputable and that is that this Government must go and give place to a complete responsible Government.

* * * * * *

But I cannot ask the people to submit to the wrong; yet I would still ask the Government not to drive the people of India to desperation, or else there is no other course left open to the people except to inaugurate the policy of non-cooperation.

The collective wisdom of the people is being mobilised in the sessions of the Congress to decide upon a course of action that will enable the country at the earliest moment to undo the Khilafat and the Punjab wrongs. It is premature, at this hour, to express any opinion as to the trend of the deliberations in the Congress. It is enough for the present if all of us realised the solemn truth of the words which Mr. Jinnah addressed to the members of the All-India Muslim League: "Remember that united we stand; divided, we fall." United alone shall we of the present generation be worthy of the proud destiny of the Motherland.

G. I. P. RY. SITUATION.

The reply of Mr. Rumboll, Acting Agent of the G. I. P. Railway, to the counter proposal made by the Railwaymen's Conference at Igatpuri, to the effect that he has no power to form an Arbitration Board, is tantamount to a refusal of the men's demands. We quite understand that in matters, which involve large financial liabilities, he has to report the matter to the Board of Directors in London for sanction. But all the same there are certain unwritten laws in respect to the management of every corporate body and the highest official of the Company on the spot certainly possesses certain discretionary power to resort, with a view to arrive at settlement, to any reasonable measures for averting a calamitous situation, provided there is nothing specific against such a course in the standing regulations for the guidance of the Company's affairs. In the circumstances, for the Agent to say that he has not the authority to appoint an Arbitration Board, is simply indefinitely putting off the burning issues the solution of which brooks no delay. We are not prepared to believe that the Acting Agent of the G. I. P. Railway Company has not kept himself informed of the acute situation caused by his dilly-dallying with the sentiments of the workmen, the sweat of whose brow brings fat dividends to the shareholders of the Company, and whose honest labour alone goes to the efficient working of the railway system. "Rebellion of the belly," says Bacon, "is a greater evil than the rebellion of the army." To meet such an exigency a departmental head should have the tact and resourcefulness to meet the men at least half-way and solve the problem quickly with the greatest possible generosity in these days of hard struggle for existence. Instead of doing so, Mr. Rumboll has allowed matters to drift to such an extremity as has compelled the employees to "break off negotiations"—quite a diplomatic expression, by the way—with the Agent of the Company, whose servants they are, and as their last resource, to appeal to the Railway Board to take the matter in hand at once. We do not see the expediency of this policy, as the Railway Board is not likely to interfere with the internal affairs of the Company. It is the London Board only which is the competent authority to deal with the situation. The matter should have been expedited long before this as opportunity has to be caught by the forelock. The unwisdom of the policy of procrastination and official indifference to men's demand now becomes apparent. We trust the employees will not precipitate matters and with the sobriety, which has so long characterised their deliberations, will further add to their reputation for patience by awaiting the decision of the London Board of Directors—a step to the adoption of which now Mr. Rumboll's hand has been forced perhaps much against his will. The sympathetic attitude of the employees of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway and the E. I. Railway towards the G. I. P. Railwaymen's demand is a significant warning of which the Agents of these Railways should take a timely note.

Notes of the Day.

Egypt.

The "Pioneer", nettled by the enthusiasm with which the grant of independence to Egypt was greeted in India and afraid of its effects on the course of Indian politics, has taken considerable pains to show that Egypt has not after all got much, that it will still be garrisoned by British troops, that the guiding touch of the British officer will still be there, that the High Commissioner will have a veto on legislation regarding foreigners and that Egypt's foreign policy will be subservient to the British. The journal sees the fatherly hand of the Protectorate and it is all the while extremely anxious to minimise the importance of the grant of independence. One would not ordinarily believe that the "Pioneer" would thus seek to convict Britain of deliberate duplicity. We do not think that the "Pioneer" presents the correct view and that Britain holds Egypt in her grip to the same extent she did formerly. The few restrictions she has sought to retain are also bound to go. The anxiety of the "Pioneer" is altogether on another score. It is mortally afraid of the contingency of the adoption of non-cooperation in India on the Egyptian model but modified according to the circumstances of this country. Its main underlying object is to show that non-cooperation has not succeeded in Egypt and that what Egypt has now got, the Milner Commission would have given it long ago. India is not so blind as the "Pioneer" takes it to be. It knows how Britain, in flagrant violation of the promise given by His Majesty the King-Emperor, sought to hold Egypt permanently as a Protectorate even after the war, and how nobly Egypt struggled and freed itself from the grip of Britain. The Milner Commission went to Egypt and it would have blessed the country with another Montford scheme, if it could have got from any section even a semblance of cooperation. But Egypt was in no way to be tempted. The lesson conveyed by the Egyptian example has been fully grasped by India; the value and efficacy of non-cooperation have been fully brought home to it. Though the "Pioneer" has not hesitated to blacken Britain in order to dupe India, the country will no longer be deceived. The only question is whether India is to pass through the agony and sufferings of Egypt or whether Britain, profiting by the case of Egypt will prevent them by a timely grant of full autonomy.

The Council of Action.

Labour does not seem to have been cowed by the clamour raised against it. When it plainly gave a hint that it will not allow Britain to participate in the folly of France and intervene in the Polish war, it was condemned as revolutionary and sectional. Nonetheless, the British Ministry had the wisdom to recognise the force of public opinion and bow to it. The Council of Action has not the dictation by the proletariat in view. It has been created for a definite purpose said Mr. J. H. Thomas, presiding over the Trades Union Congress, made it clear that it was determined to accomplish its purpose—the complete independence of Poland and peace with Russia. As for the former, it has never been in danger except from Poland itself. As for the latter, Britain has been all along trifling with it. There is every reason to believe that Labour represents the right view of the nation on these points and it is this conviction that has given it extraordinary power. It does not want to fight Capitalism merely for the sake of fighting, Mr Thomas said, but it will not sacrifice its position and is prepared to accept any challenge to its industrial freedom and economic emancipation. On Ireland, Mr. Thomas spoke in the right vein. The sword has been tried for long in Ireland and Dominion Home Rule may be tried with advantage as an alternative. Militarism has failed in Ireland as it was bound to fail. But the Ministry still believes in blind repression. The Congress passed a special resolution and condemned Government for their refusal to release the Lord Mayor of Cork. Such blind stupidity, as the resolution says, will render reconciliation between Ireland and England almost impossible.

Declaration of Rights.

St. Nihal Singh calls timely attention in the "Modern Review" to Mr. R. C. Reginald Nevill's opinion regarding the effect of the Privy Council judgment in Bugga and Ratanchand case on personal and political freedom in India. The long and short of it is that the Governor-General possesses absolute and unlimited power of making ordinances and that unless section 72 of the Government of India Act is modified materially, India will owe its freedom to the goodness of the Governor-General. The law courts will give no relief. The only controlling authority will be the Secretary of the State and his control, as was illustrated in the case of the Punjab, will be but nominal. A Declaration of Rights is the only way and it is urgently needed. Mr. Nevill's opinion, we trust, will stir our leaders to renewed efforts for securing a statutory Declaration of Rights. For certain reasons, which it is not easy to fathom, Moderates do not insist on having a Declaration of Rights. Not that they will not have one, if it is they will not strive for it. They given, but with a few exceptions, are friendly neutrals. The country has suffered grievously for want of a Declaration of Rights and it is its duty to secure one and take away from the Governor-General his wide and practically uncontrolled powers so as prevent a repetition of the Punjab horrors.

The "Looker-On" Congress Number.

The "Looker-On" of Calcutta is to be commended on its enterprise in issuing a especial Congress Souvenir number. The number contains several articles on non-cooperation and special interviews on the subject with Mrs. Besant, Mr. Chakravarti, Mr. B. C. Pal, Sir Asutosh Mukerji, Mr. Pugh and a message from Lala Lajpatrai. The President of the Congress says: "The sentiment of the country seems to be that if the Government and the bureaucracy want to cooperate on their own terms disregarding Indian public opinion they shall not have cooperation. At present our feeling is that the bureaucracy does not want any cooperation on fair terms. I want Indians to realise that they shall not have freedom unless they pay the price of it. I do not want them to take any steps that might lead to bloodshed, but, I am convinced, especially after the Punjab affair, that the old method of humble submission will not be productive of much good."

The Congress and Anglo-Indian Press.

The journal writes:

As was to have been expected, the enterprise of the "Looker-On" in producing its Congress Number on the day the Congress meets in Calcutta, has provoked criticism in certain quarters. All Englishmen in India are not Colonels Pugh. Unlike the President of the Calcutta Branch of the European Association, there are not a few Europeans who remain blind to the political situation as it is to-day, and who would have themselves and their party press remain in splendid isolation from all dealings with Indian politics and politicians. This class of thinker,—or rather, of non-thinker,—affects pleasure for that it's pet organs ignore the Indian National Congress as far as they dare. It was not so long ago,—three years only, to be exact,—when the "Pioneer" was so false to the traditions of daily journalism and so dishonest to a public that presumably paid it for news, as to refuse to publish aught of the Congress proceedings of that year. But the Congress did no anguish and die for that the "Pioneer" had ignored it. On the contrary, the "Pioneer" suffered both in reputation and, doubtless, in its sales. To-day, the reactionary press cannot at its peril ignore a great national movement such as is the Congress,—but it can, and will, misrepresent the gathering.

The "Looker-On" deserves congratulations not only because of its professions but also of it's practice.

The Calcutta Corporation and the 'Statesman.'

The Calcutta Corporation has discontinued its advertisements in the 'Statesman' in view of it's highly objectionable and mischievous article on the late Mr. Tilak. Mr. Jones of the 'Statesmen' was present as a member of the Corporation but he was not permitted to speak on the motion. After the motion was passed, he was allowed to make a personal statement. He offered the excuse that it was purely a political criticism directed against a political leader, with no personal implicaiton and no reference to Mr. Tilak's personal history. We doubt how if this defence can stand. Apparently Mr. Jones thinks that anything and everything could be said in the course of political criticism. We have no desire to go into the question minutely but there is not the slightest doubt that the 'Statesman's' article was the worst we came across, though in our own city, a competitor ran second best. However, Mr. Jones has expressed regret, and has made a special reference to the inopportune time the article was published and the pain it had caused. We do not expect the right view of Indian politics from the Anglo-Indian papers but the brutal callousness with which, on the very morrow of Tilak's death, the 'Times of India' in our city and the 'Statesman' in Calcutta hastened to revile the patriot, cannot be sufficiently condemned. The 'Statesman' has in a way apologised and admitted its error, But the 'Times of India' still adopts an indifferent attitude.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY RESTORATION FUND.

VICEROY RECEIVES ANOTHER APPEAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 8.

His Excellency the Viceroy has received an appeal from the Dean of Westminster similar to the one received from the Governor of Bengal and published the other day. for contributions towards the restoration fund for the Westminster Abbey. Contributions may be sent to Mr. S. R. Hignell, Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, Viceroy's Camp, India and will be forwarded by him to the Dean of Westminster.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

His Excellency Sir G. Lloyd received the Chief of Vishalgad at Government House on Tuesday morning.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd gave a Garden Party at Government House on Tuesday afternoon.

His Excellency Sir G. Lloyd accompanied by Mr. C. G. Adam, Private Secretary, Captain A. K. MacEwan, Military Secretary, Major W. Ross Stewart, Surgeon and Lieut. K. H. Gran, and Captain C. J. Brigg, Aides-de-Camp left Kirkee for Bombay by Special Train on Tuesday evening.

NATIONAL CONGRESS.

NON-COOPERATION BEING DISCUSSED.

MR. GANDHI'S SPEECH.

(By our Special Representative.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 7.

In the Congress circles and also in the Moslem circles which are concerned only with the Khilafat question, the topic of the hour is Non-Operation but as the deliberations advance and rumours of understanding reached after prolonged and private consultations between the various groups of leaders reach the members of the Subjects Committee, and percolate through the outside public, the anxiety grows regarding the particular form the Non-Co-operation movement should take Mr. Gandhi has his programme. His lieutenants have not forgotten the necessity in a democratic age of securing the strength of numbers Yesterday, the problem in the morning with the party of politicians in Bengal, who are Nationalists in ideals but Moderates in action was what alternate programme to offer. They hoped to effect an alliance with the Mahrattas who are decided about futility of boycotting the Councils, but Gujarat has been perhaps, irrevocably captured by Mr. Gandhi, and Sindh is deeply divided. So Bombay with the large influxion of the Moslem followers of the Mahatma is in favour of the whole Gandhi scheme. "Its acceptance mean digging the grave of the Congress," said one leading politician from Bombay. Mr. Jinnah is reported to have been remarkably successful in private consultation in pointing out the necessity for more organised action for a greater regard to testing the pulse of the masses before committing the Congress to the policy of Non-Co-operation.

Mr. C. R. Das was said to be ready, yesterday, with a scheme which, to many minds, appears an excellent variant from that of Mr. Gandhi. It desires the gradual introduction of Non-Co-operation policy, the gradual withdrawal of our children from Government schools in proportion as national institutions come into existence, and pressing upon the electorate the choice of only such candidates who would procure an obstructionist or securely firm policy. the moment they enter the Councils.

"PHANTOM PURSUIT OF OBSTRUCTION."

To this scheme the followers of Mr. Gandhi reply with the vehement objections that "by wasting your best men in this phantom pursuit of obstruction you will only strengthen the Government. Have nothing to do with the Councils. Tell the people they are to be a force and you will produce in them requisite mentality."

The massive frame of Mr. Shaukat Ali shakes with ill-suppressed emotion when with the roaring voice of a lion he prefaces the doctrines of peace with Hindus and Non-Co-operation with the English with whom he for one will have nothing to do. "My dear brother," said he to the "Chronicle" correspondent, "remember things which form the planks of my programme. Whatever happens, we Moslems will not quarrel with the Hindus. Poor fellows, they have suffered much with us now. They may or may not help us. Secondly no Moslem will remain inactive until he has secured at least one inch of land which will be sacred to Islam. The problem of the Holy Places is a vital problem to us. It is a matter of life and death, and thirdly, I for one can ask no Moslem to bear allegince to the English, until the Peace Treaty has been revised and the Holy Places freed." Mr. Pal and Mr. Das from the point of view of constructive, as distinguished from emotional, politics, are attempting the same via India. In the deliberations one notices the quiet influence of the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel. Passions are running high, but the strict mentality and the desire to be strictly fair, with which the President is credited, is keeping the turbulent spirits down, and there is still some forlorn hope that the question of Non-Co-operation will not have to be brought into the open Congress to get division one way or the other, but the followers of Mr. Gandhi are confident and jubilant.

MR. GANDHI FIRM.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 8.

As was observed, yesterday, passions were running high and the spirit of compromise had to hide away in shame conscious of its failure either to persuade the party led by Messrs. Das and Pal, who are to a certain extent in alliance with the Mahrattas to agree to the form of the original Gandhi resolution, or, to induce the Mahatma to yield a little as regards the boycott of the Councils the astonishing and rapid conversion of the bar, Pundit Motilal Nehru, to the Gandhi plank of not asking the electors even to vote, meant a considerable diminution in the strength, in the numbers of those who say 'yes' for the principle of Non-Co-operation, but "no" for the boycott of the Councils. It was evident at the close of the Subjects Committee meeting at 8 last night, that Mahatma Gandhi had scored all along the line, in strategy and in quietly controlling the conduct of the Committee proceedings. A report says that he did so not by raising objections to this or that amendment, but by his manner of childlike innocence which looked with eyes of astonished wonder at any claim to alter his programme either in the letter or in the spirit. He has a way of disarming opposition which will stand unrivalled for its efficacy and confident assertion. Many an acute leader, so the report goes, who came to the Subjects Committee ready to blurt out his opposition to the Gandhi programme found himself gradually withering away under the quiet influence of the spe- the Mahatma is said to have made,—speeches which appeared, to a detailed observer, to be shrewed in tactics consummate in political skill, and adroit in their use of knowledge His lieutenant-general, Shaukat Ali fanatic, as he has been called, has proved himself an able peacemaker and has quietly tried his best to see that the various conflicting views come nearer and nearer, and ultimately in a harmonius whole What are these views?

First, take Mr. Gandhi's.

The final form in which he is at present at 1 p.m., putting them before an assemblage of 15,000 persons, every one of whom is listening to him with bated breath and anxious interest. His final views are these he says:—

The resolution ought to say that this Congress is of opinion that there can be no contentment in India, without redress of the Punjab and Khilafat wrongs, and that the only effectual means to vindicate national honour and to prevent a repetition of similar wrongs in future is the establishment of Swarajya. This Congress is further of opinion that there is no course left open for the people of India but to approve of and adopt the policy of progressive Nonviolent Co-operation inaugurated by Mr. Gandhi until the said wrongs are righted and Swarjya is established. This Congress therefore earnestly advises one the surrender of titles and honorary offices and resignation from the nominated seats in local bodies.

2. Refusal to attend Government levee durbars, and other official and semi official functions, held by Government officers in their honour.

(3) Gradual withdrawal of children from schools and colleges owned, aided or controlled by Government and in place of such schools and colleges the establishment of national educational, institutions.

(4) Boycott of British courts by lawyers and litigants and establishment of private arbitration Courts for private disputes.

(5) Refusal on the part of the military clerical and labouring classes to offer themselves as recruits for Mesopotamian service.

(6) Withdrawal by candidates from Council elections and refusal by voters to vote in the coming elections and, finally,

(7) Boycott of foreign goods

TOWARDS COMPROMISE

The idea of compromise originated with the gradual realisation of one important fact—in all the various camps—the fact, namely that if Mr. Gandhi's original programme were to be accepted by the Congress special session in each of its individual items some of the Nationalist leaders would find themselves most reluctantly and unfortunately in alliance with the Theosophist politicians who, as they would like to put it, would have none of this ruinous policy, which, as they declare, is sure to lead to anarchy and disorder. Mr Das made the first move. His alternate scheme declares that the Congress urges that in pursuit of this policy of Non-cooperation which the Das group in Bengal politics would accept the Congress should appeal to the new electors to return only those candidates who will pledge themselves (1) to work for the immediate attainment of Swaraj by forcing an immediate amendment of the present constitution of the Government of India; (2) to refuse the office of minister or any other office or honour from Governmetn; (3) wherever they are in a majority to offer Non-Cooperation, with a view to render the present system of administration impossible and (4) if they are in a minority to resign and seek re-election again and again with the same object. This scheme of obstructive Sein Fein did not wash down with the followers of Mr. Gandhi. To them, as it was to Hamlet in the rotten state of Denmark; it is a case of "To be or not to be"—to be in a frame of a mind which would accept any deviation from the detailed programme of the Mahatma or not? To them the question is not whether to boycott or not to boycott. They expect that the vast mass of delegates will, if a division is forced this evening in open Congress, declare, when the vote is taken province by province, that the classes, the lawyer politicians with their cold logical speeches and the other intellectual aristocrats are hopelessly wrong. Further that they do not represent the masses.

MR. PAL'S AMENDMENT.

The second move in the direction of compromise has come from Mr. Bepin Pal. What does Mr. Pal want? If the Khilafat adorers of Mahatma Gandhi, if his Gujarat and Punjab followers feel that the Das amendment is disingenuous and that it begs the question, the general impression among them is that Mr. Pal is foisting something upon them, which is insincere in its conception and tricky in its phraseology. What is Mr. Pal's amendment? He wants this: "Be it resolved that the Prime Minister be asked to receive a mission composed of representative Indians to lay before him a statement of India's grievances coupled with a demand for immediate autonomy and if such a mission be refused and full autonomy be not granted a policy of such active Non-Cooperation be adopted as it could leave no doubt in the minds of the British people that India can no longer be governed as a dependency and in the meantime a joint committee, the composition of which be referred to in detail, should consider for final recommendation of Mr. Gandhi's porgramme with such modifications, alterations and additions as may suit special conditions." Mr. Pal mad eno reference at all to the question of the boycott of the councils in his printed amendment, which included as his additional contribution to the Gandhi programme, the "Gradual withdrawal of Indian capital from European banks and concerns controlled by European and the proposal to raise fund of twenty lakhs to be called the Tilak Swarajya Fund to be controlled by a sub-committee of the All-India Congress Committee."

MR. DAS ACCEPTS MR. PAL'S AMENDMENT.

These then are the public printed efforts at a compromise, which the full Congress was asked to consider and which it is considering. Fortunately, it was announced that Mr. C. R. Das dropped his own amendment in favour of Mr. Pal's and quarter past six found him supporting his colleague against the Gandhi demand, in a speech which was first greeted with cries of "shame" but came to be listened to wih rapt attention.

PROCEEDINS IN DETAIL.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 8.

The Congress reassembled, to-day, on a momentous occasion to consider the ways and means to meet the situation created by the recent unfortunate incidents. It was indeed a unique occasion in the history of the Congress, and, as during its last thirty-two years of life except perhaps the Surat incident, such a crisis has never occurred. The bold step taken by Mr. Gandhi, which he considers the only possible step left to them, created a feeling of alarm and consternation among some, anxiety in others, while a sign of enthusiasm is visible among his followers. Since Mr. Gandhi's proposal of Non-Cooperation was made known to the public, the Congress leaders were busy in devising to get out of the situation, but apparently without success. Even at the prolonged meetings of the Subjects Committee, substantive propositions were brought, and amendments after amendments were moved with a view to supersede Mr. Gandhi's proposition, but all failed to make any impression on Mr. Gandhi, who refused to alter his motion in the slightest degree, and it was eventually decided to place Mr. Gandhi's Non-Cooperation resolution before the open Congress.

The other side, undaunted by repeated defeats in the Subjects Committee, were determined to move amendments leaving them to be decided by the Congress. Enthusiasm was keen among the Punjab and Madras delegates, who declared as soon as Mr. Rambhuj Dutt Chowdhury entered the pandal: "We are all convinced of Non Cooperation." Their feelings found expression when Mr. Gandhi appeared and they cheered him lustily and repeatedly.

To-day's agenda contained Mr. Gandhi's proposal and Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal's amendment. Mr. Gandhi will be supported by Pandit Motilal Nehru. Dr. Kitchlew, Pandit Rambhuj Dutt Chowdhury, Mr. Jitendralal Bannerjee, Mr. Shaukat Ali, Swami Gobindnanda, Mr. Yacoob Hassan Mr. Gopal Krishna of Andhra, Dr. Ansari of Delhi, Mr. K. P. Sinha and Srimati Anandi Devi. Against the motion appeared the following names:—Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. Sir Ashutosh Chowdhury, Mrs Besant, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Pandit Gokaram Nath Misra, Mr. Jadunath Mazumdar, Mr Jamnadas Dwarkadas, the Hon. Dwarka Nath, Shridaynath Kunzaru and Pandit Radhakant Malaviya.

Mr. Pal's amendment will be supported by more than twenty delegates, important ones being Messrs. Baptista, Kasturiranga Aiyengar, Vijayaraghava Chariar, Kelkar, Khaparde, C. R. Das, B. Chakravarti, and Moonje.

ADJOURNMENT MOVED.

Sir Ashutosh Chandhuri moved that in view of the fact that there was a considerable body of opposition to the resolution about Non-Cooperation which was to be brought forward before the Congress, the consideration of it be adjourned, so that the question might be fully considered by the country and that it be so adjourned till the winter sitting of the Congress. (Cries of "No."). He knew the feeling about it and the volume of opposition against his motion. He was not for one moment minimising the fact that the feeling among the vast majority of the delegates was that the resolution should be put through, but they must face the situation. Those who had put the resolution before the country were not afraid that the Congress might be split. The other side, however, were so afraid that they felt that the division which took place on Tuesday might prove very unfortunate. He felt it his duty as a member of the Congress and representing Bengal to place before them for their consideration whether they could permit the country to think over this matter a little more instead of forcing the people to divide.

Dewan Bahadur Madhava Rao of Madras in seconding the motion, said he knew what the verdict of the Congress should be in regard to the motion. Despite that, however, he thought it the duty of everyone who took an interest in the Congress and wished for its continuance and the maintenance of its dignity that some time should be given for the consideration of the contentious issue before it. He did not wish in any way to restrict their opinion or prevent them giving their opinion, but in view of the difficulties of the problem and the great difference of opinion in regard to the issue it was only proper that the country should be given a little more time to consider it.

MOTION LOST.

The motion was then put to the vote and declared lost amid cheering and applause.

INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY.

Mr. Gandhi then moved his resolution which ran as follows:—

"In view of the fact that on the Khilafat question both the Indian and Imperial Governments have signally failed in their duty towards the Mussalmans of India and the Prime Minister has deliberately broken his pledged word given to them, and that it is the duty of every non-Moslem Indian in every legitimate manner to assist his Mussalman brother in his attempt to remove the religious calamity that has overtaken him; and in view of the fact that, in the matter of the events of the April of 1919, both the said Governments have grossly neglected or failed to protect the innocent people of the Punjab and punish officers guilty of unsoldierly and barbarous behaviour towards them and have exonerated Sir Michael O'Dwyer who proved himself directly or indirectly responsible for most of the official crimes and callous to the sufferings of the people placed under his administration, and that the debate in the House of Commons and specially in the House of Lords betrayed a woeful lack of sympathy with the people of India and showed virtual support of the systematic terrorism and frightfulness adopted in the Punjab, and that the latest Viceregal pronouncement is proof of entire absence of repentance in the matters of the Khilafat and the Punjab this Congress is of opinion that there can be no contentment in India without redress of the two aforementioned wrongs and that the only effectual means to vindicate national honour and to prevent a repetition of similar wrongs in future is the establishment of Swarajya. This Congress is further of opinion that there is no course left open for the people of India but to approve of and adopt this policy of progressive non-violent Non-Co-operation until the said wrongs are righted and Swarajya is established.

And in asmuch as a beginning should be made by the classes who have hitherto moulded and represented public opinion and inasmuch as Government consolidates its power through titles and honours bestowed on the people, through schools controlled by it, through its law courts and its Legislative Councils, and in asmuch as it is desirable, in the present state of the movement, to take the minimum risk and to call for the least sacrifice compatible with the attainment of the desired object, this Congress earnestly advises (a) surrender of titles and honorary offices and resignation of nominated posts in local bodies, (b) refusal to attend Government levees, durbars and other official and semi-official functions held by Government officials or in their honour, (c) gradual withdrawal of children from schools and colleges owned, aided or controlled by Government and in place of such schools and colleges, establishment of national schools and colleges in the various provinces, (d) gradual boycott of British courts by lawyers and litigants and establishments of private arbitration courts by them for the settlement of private disputes, (e) refusal on the part of the military, clerical and labouring classes to offer themselves as recruits for service in Mesopotamia, (f) withdrawal by candidates of their candidature for election to the reformed Councils and refusal on the part of the voters to vote for any candidate who may despite the Congress advice, offer himself for election; (g) boycott of foreign goods; and inasmuch as the Non-Co-operation movement has been conceived as a measure of discipline and self-sacrifice, without which no nation can make real porgress; and inasmuch as an opportunity should be given in the very first stage of Non-Co-operation to every man, woman and child for such discipline and self-sacrifice, this Congress advises adoption of Swadeshi in piece goods on a vast scale and inasmuch as the existing mills of India with indigenous capital and control do not manufacture sufficient yarn and sufficient cloth for the requirements of the nation and are likely to do so for a long time to come, this Congress advises immediately stimulation of further manufacture on a large scale the means of revising hand-spinning in every home and hand-weaving on the part of millions of the weavers who have abandoned their ancient and honourable calling for want of encouragement."

INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY.

Mr. Gandhi said he was more than aware of the grave responsibility that rested on his shoulders in being privileged to move this resolution and that his difficulties as also theirs increased, if they were able to adopt this resolution. He was also aware that the adoption of this resolution would mark a definite change in the policy that the country had hitherto adopted for the vindication of the rights that belonged to it and its honour. After referring to the difference on this issue between a large number of respected leaders and after remarking that he stood before them neither as a saint nor a candidate for dictatorship, he emphasised that Non-Co-operation was not a new thing before the country. Non-Coperation had been accepted at hundreds of meetings attended by thousands of men and had been placed in working order since the 1st of August last, by their Mussalman countrymen and many of the items in the resolution were now being enforced in a more or less intense degree. If they passed the resolution it meant that every one of them, individually to the extent that the items applied to him, had to enforce it. Non-Co-operation was a measure of discipline and self sacrifice. Unless they were able to fulfil these qualities of discipline and self-sacrifice, Non-Co-operation was an impossibility.

He had been told that he was doing nothing but wrecking the Congress and that by bringing forward his resolution he would be breaking up the Congress and breaking up the political life of the country. There were no two opinions as to the wrong done to the Khilafat. The Mussalmans of India could not remain as honourable men and could not follow the Faith of their Prophet, if they did not vindicate their honour at any cost. The Punjab had been cruelly and brutally treated and it was the wrongs inflicted on the Punjab which the nation, if they claimed to be worthy sons and daughters of India, must be pledged to remove. It was in order to remove these two wrongs that the country had been agitating itself. How was the Congress to vindicate itself to justify its existence and its honour if it could not force justice from unwilling hands, if it could not enforce clear distinct repentance before receiving a sincere gift, however rich it might be from those bloodstained hands? Therefore he had placed before the country a scheme of Non-Co-operation and he would ask them to reject any other Non-Co-operation except as detailed by him.

DISCIPLINE AND SELF-SACRIFICE.

Continuing, Mr. Gandhi declared:—"I venture to claim for this scheme of Non-Co-operation that if there is sufficient response in the country I make bold to reiterate the statement I have made that you can gain your Swaraj in one year (applause); but on one condition, that not the passing of this resolution by this vast assembly, but the enforcement of this resolution by this great audience from day to day in a progressive manner and in progressive stages which have been fixed, due regard being had to the condition of the country. There was another way before the country besides Non-Coperation and that was drawing the sword. But India does not possess the sword and if it had possessed the sword, I know, India would not have listened to this gospel of Non-Coperation. ("Hear hear" and applause). I want to suggest to you that even if you want to wrest justice from unwilling hands by methods of violence, the two things stated in this programme, discipline and self-sacrifice, will still be necessary.

Mr. Gandhi then went on to say that he had been travelling from one end of India to the other in order to test whether the country had really evolved the national spirit, whether the country was ready to dedicate its all in selfsacrifice. Was the country then ready and willing and able to make the initiatory sacrifice? Were title-holders ready to surrender their titles and all honourary offices? Were parents ready to sacrifice the literary education of their children for the sake of fighting the country's cause? If these sacrifices were not made then Swaraj would be an impossibility (applause). No nation being under another nation could possibly accept its gifts and then kick against the burden, and the responsibility the conquering nation placed upon it. Immediately the conquered nation realised intuitively that any gift which might come to it from the conqueror came not for the benefit of the conquered but possibly for the benefit of the conqueror, it should refuse to give every form of voluntary assistance to the conqueror. These were the fundamental and elementary conditions of success in the struggles for national independence, whether within the Empire or without. (Applause) He was for a real substantial unity between Hindus and Mussalmans, (applause) and the British connection, but if he had to choose between that unity and the British connection he would have the sacrifice the connection. If he had to choose between the honour of the Punjab, and therefore of India, and the British connection, he would choose the honour of the Punjab and all that it meant even anarchy—without the slightest hesitation.

Mr. Gandhi then referred to the boycott of councils. which was the burning topic of the day and regarding which opinion was sharply divided. Lastly boycott of foreign goods has been included in his resolution but he did not wish to enter into the history of how it came to find a place in a programme of discipline and self-sacrifice.

Dr. Kitchlew seconded the motion in Urdu.

AGAINST CONGRESS CONSTITUTION.

The Hon. Pandit Gokran Nath Misra moved an amendment to the effect that the principle and programme of Non-Cooperation was against the constitution of the Congress. Article 1 of the constitution provided that the objects of the Congress were to be achieved by constitutional means by bringing about a steady reform of the existing system of administration. It was said by Mr. Gandhi and others in favour of Non-Cooperation that their object in adopting this policy was to paralyse the Government. This could not be considered as bringing about steady reform in the existing system of administration. If the whole system was going to be paralysed, how could there be a steady reform? Even if Mr. Gandhi's programme of Non-Cooperation were valid it was impracticable, considering the present condition of the country. The time was not yet ripe for it. It was also apprehended grave danger might result to public peace and order if such a programme was followed. He therefore wanted the Congress not to adopt it.

Pandit Iswar Saran seconded the amendment, which on being put to vote was declared lost.

MR. PAL'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal then moved his

(Continued on next page.)

"THE RAILWAY MEN."

FINAL APPEAL TO RAILWAY BAORD.

NO FURTHER NEGUTIATION WITH G. I. P. RY. AGENT.

SERIOUS DEVELOPMENT EXPECTED ANY MOMENT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

IGATPURI, Sept. 8.

Yesterday's session of the Conference was most interesting and exciting to a degree. On reassembling the delegates were asked to elect seven members to sit on the proposed Arbitration Board, which, the delegates were confident, the Agent would not refuse, the offer being considered so very reasonable. When the result of the election was about to be announced the Agent's reply was received and its contents, when communicated, fell like bolt from the blue.

THE AGENT'S REPLY.

The Agent stated he had not the authority to appoint an Arbitration Board, suggested by the Conference and further remarked in vague terms that he, however, would recommend the Railway and the Home Boards to constitute such a Board at some distant future.

The reading of the telegram was followed by an unprecedented outburst of indignation and the intemperate tone of the subsequent speeches showed how the delegates were touched to the very quick.

At 3 o'clock the Chairman adjourned the Conference requesting the delegates to discuss at length the situation amongst themselves before jumping on to any conclusion. After one hour's recess the debate was continued with more vigour and excitement.

"AN INCORRIGIBLE AUTOCRAT."

At seven in the evening the fatal decision, as embodied in the following resolutions, was unanimously arrived at. The announcement of severing connection with the Agent who throughout played the role of an incorrigible autocrat was received amidst thundering applause:—

REPLY TO THE AGENT.

"Your wire No. 301 of date. We with regret are compelled to refuse the conditions conveyed in your wire. We would point out that as the Railway Board has complete authority to accept the Arbitration Board, we proposed, we ought to get definite reply without any delay as all our attempts at amicable settlement with you have hopelessly failed and your attitude has exhausted all our sympathy. We are reluctantly compelled to approach the Railway Board to intervene and accept our suggestion for arbitration. This meeting have therefore decided that we should now address all communications to the Railway Board instead, since no advantage is to be gained by prolonging settlement of our claims with you."

APPEAL TO RAILWAY BOARD FOR INTERVENTION.

Another telegram sent to Simla reads as under:—

"Our telegram of the 4th. After further four days' attempts of the Conference to arrive at an amicable settlement with our Agent, we are now in the same position as we were then. As a final resource we suggested the Agent to appoint not less than five officers to meet an equal number of delegates selected from the Conference either here or at Bombay, to settle the three remaining points stated in our wire of the 4th. The Agent replies that he has no power to accept the proposed arbitration and that he has referred this question to the Home and Railway Boards with recommendation and asks us to wait for ten days. The position has already been so serious on the line that the Conference will not be able to control it for this period. Immediate settlement of the arbitration is therefore imperatively necessary in the interest of all concerned. Please see our wire copied to you in which you will notice that the Agent has failed to meet us and under the circumstances we have been compelled to break off negotiations with the Agent and approach you. We now request that you take the case at once and do justice to the staff. We are disinclined to take any drastic measure but unless a reply is received within 48 hours we shall no longer be able to hold the growing seriousness of situation. We shall after this time not be responsible for any consequences that may follow."

Hundreds of telegrams of sympathy and support from all over the line continue pouring in and the delegates rightly apprehend that the situation has developed to such a dangerous proportions that they will not be able to control the staff on the line. Some centres have grown so impatient as to urge the Conference to decide immediately one way or the other.

Telegrams of sympathy from foreign line stations, Jamalpur, Kharagpur, Allahabad, etc., were also received. The delegates hope fervently that the public would assist them in their honest endeavours to get their rights and due privileges will thus respond to the call of the down-trodden railwaymen.

VICEROY'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

COINAGE BILL PASSED.

IMPERIAL BANK BILL CARRIED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 8.

The Imperial Legislative Council reassembled to-day, his Excellency the Viceroy presiding. The visitors' gallery, as usual, was crowded, including a number of ladies The agenda contained no less than twenty four terms for discussion including th presentation of two reports of the Select Committees, the introduction of two new Bills, and the final disposal of nine other Bills. The Hon. Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Iyengar, who had returned from the Calcutta Congress and Nawab Ismail Chowdhury were also present. More than half an hour was taken up in answering no less than 45 non-official questions, of which ten emanated from Mr. Sastri, regarding the position of Indians under the new Army Bills, and in Mesopotamia. The Commander-in-Chief assured the member that Government had been both earnest and sympathetic in meeting the Indian aspirations.

INTERPELLATIONS.

Mr. Sinha put several questions regarding the accuracy of Sir Michael O'Dwyer's statement in the Home press, regarding the events in the Punjab. The answers from Government benches were to the effect that Government were not responsible for statements which represented Sir Michael's own opinion.

GOLD SALES AND REVERSE COUNCILS.

Mr. Haroon Jaffer had to his credit eight questions on miscellaneous subjects out of which three were answered by the Finance Minister. Replying to Mr. Haroon Jaffer, Mr. Hailey said the quantity of gold sold by Government from 1st April to 19th August 1920, was 12,786,725 tolas and total value of Reverse Councils, sold in six months from February to July 1920, was £40,983,000.

The Commander-in-Chief informed Mr Jaffer that the Army Headquarters had been working out the necessary details regarding the revision of the Cantonment Code and a Representative Committee would be assembled after the preliminary work had been accomplished.

The Member for Industry replying to Mr Banerjea's question regarding the improvement of the Indian miner, said the question of regulation of labour in Indian mines was already under consideration along with draft conventions and recommendations of the Washington meeting of the International Labour Conference.

The new Revenue Member, replying to Mr. Banerjea's question regarding the formation of a Canal Committee said, Government, with the Secretary of State's approval considered the formation of such a Board as unnecessary, and had decided to leave the control to local Governments.

Mr. Banerjea put a supplementary question to which Mr. Sarma replied. "The question of waterways in Bengal was engaging the attention of Government."

Replying to Dr. Sarbadhikari, the Education Member said before a promised Committee should be appointed for working out the details of a financial scheme, Government wished to have full copy of the resolutions on the Calcutta University Commission's report passed by the Senate.

Dr. Sarbhadhikari put a supplementary question as to whether the Education Member referred to the appointment of a Committee recommended by the Sadler Commision or any other Committee. Mr. Shafi replied that the executive commission referred to was the one recommended by the University Commission.

HUNTER REPORT AND SIR MICHAEL'S EVIDENCE.

The Home Member replying to Mr. Sinha said although Sir Michael O'Dwyer had no objection to the publication of his evidence before the Hunter Committee, the Government of India decided that in the interest of State and public safety no evidence, taken in camera, should be published.

The Commander-in-Chief informed Mr. Sastri, Government did not propose to have an Indian section of the Auxiliary Force, but the constitution of Indian Territorial Force would provide for the production of officers as well as soldiers.

Questioned further, the Army Member said the number of King's Commissions granted to Indians up to date was 51. In addition to this, 193 honourary King's Commissions had been granted, and 10 cadets were admitted annually to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, with a view to qualifying for King's Commissions. The number now under training there was 14. These results showed clearly that attention paid by Government to Indian aspirations in regard to the Commission had been both earnest and sympathetic.

I. T. F. AND I. D. F.

Replying to a further question by the Hon. Mr. Sastri, the Commander-in-Chief said:—The necessity for adequate training of officers for the Indian Territorial Force is fully recognised. It is hoped that University Training Corps will, in time, supply a considerable number of qualified officers. Facilities will be granted to approved candidates to enable them to qualify at schools of instruction for promotion in accordance with the standards prescribed for the corresponding ranks of the regular Army.

Two questions relating to the voluntary units of the I. D. F., were withdrawn by Mr Sastri. on the ground that they had been practically answered by the action which the Government of India has already taken.

AUXILIARY FORCE.

The Commander-in-Chief replying, to Mr. Sastris question regarding training of the Indian and European branches of the Auxiliary Force, said, the arrangements will be different. Beyond providing, a limited number of officers as a reserve, the European community cannot be regarded as a reserve to the Army in India except for requirements of a purely local service, and the military training must be restricted accordingly. The Indian Territorial Force is intended to be a second line to the Indian Army, and, as regards the service overseas, will exist for the same purpose as the Territorial Force in Great Britain. It must, therefore, be organised and trained with that object in view. Further replying, the Army Member informed Mr. Sastri that one complaint had been received of neglect on the part of British soldiers from paying salute to Indian commissioned officers. Orders had been issued on the subject. A distinction in dress would remove the difficulties.

Mr. Dobbs, replying to Mr. Sastri. said Indian Officers of the Indian Medical Service were not refused appointments in Mesopotamia and that Sir Ronald Wilson, Actin Civil Commissioner a had expressed whole hearted appreciation, admiration, and gratitude for the services rendered in the Mesopotamian administration by Indians, without whose assistance the Mesopotamian administration would not have been what it was.

Interpellations over, Sir Alfred Bingley presented the Select Committee's reports on the Auxiliary and Territorial Forces Bills.

INDIAN COMPANIES ACT AMENDMENT.

Sir George Barnes, in introducing the Bill to amend the Indian Companies Act 1913, said Section 91-B of Indian Companies Act 1913, prohibited a director of a Company from voting as a director on any contract or arrangement in which he was either directly or indirectly concerned. Operations of this section had been obstructing a company from promoting subsidiary companies. This section was introduced only as late as 1914, but this provision formed no place in the Companies Act in other parts of the Empire. The difficulty seemed genuine, and certain commercial interests had advocated an entire sweeping of the section, but Government considered sufficient cause had not been shown for it. The present amendment would, therefore, exclude private companies from purview to the section.

Dr. Sarbhadhikari said the Bill should not be hurried through as it affected large public interests, besides those of mercantile community. At a time when industrial development of the country was progressing, it would be wise to eliminate all causes which might bring in evils to obstruct development. Further, the anomaly that because all other parts of the British Empire had no provision like the one proposed to be amended, India must also delete it, was not justified. India was not industrially what other parts were. The speaker emphasised that the public should be allowed time before the Act was amended.

Sir George Barnes, replying, read a list of public bodies who had supported the present amendment and said Government did not see any reason for further postponement.

Leave was then given for publication of the Bill.

PRESIDENCY BANKS.

Mr. Hailey, introducing the Bill to amend the Presidency Banks Act 1876, explained that under the existing act, the Presidency Banks had no power to deal in securities of Local Governments. The Imperial Bank Bill was so framed as to allow the Imperial Bank to deal in such securities of local Governments, but as it would take some time for its coming before this Council, it was found necessary to bring in this Bill, especially because the Government of Bombay had proposed to issue a loan in connection with housing and development. This Council would have nothing but admiration for the energy and courage which Sir George Lloyd was exhibiting in tackling the great problem of amelioration of housing condition in Bombay (applause). This Bill would facilitate to expedite that question and that was his excuse in bringing it forward.

The Bill was introduced without discussion and sanction was given for its publication.

Sir William Vincent moved for consideration of a Bill to authorise taking of measurements and photographs of convicts and others. He explained that since it was last introduced, he had received no notice of any amendments. The Bill was then passed without any discussion.

PASSPORTS BILL AMENDMENT.

Mr. Dobbs, in moving that the Select Committee's report on the Passports Bill be taken into consideration, said the amendments suggested by the Committee were three. The suggested omission of words "and having attached to it a photograph of person to whom it was issued," did not mean that Government hoped to be able to dispense in ordinary cases with the attachment of photograph to a passport. They should be always able to dispense with photograph where that might be advisable. It had been now suggested that the terms of imprisonment which might be reduced from six to three months. Lastly, it had been suggested that there should be definite reference to Section 61 of the Criminal Procedure Code, so as to make it clear that that a person arrested could not without a magistrate's special order, be detained by the officer arresting him for more than 24 hours.

The report was then taken into consideration.

The Bill, as amended, was passed without any discussion.

On the motion of Sir William Vincent, the Basel Mission Trading Company Bill was also passed without any discussion.

INDIAN COINAGE BILL PASSED.

Mr. Hailey in moving that the Indian Coinage Bill be taken into consideration, referred to Press criticism on the Bill and said that the tenor of it was not such as to stay Government from passing this legislation. Not even the keenest critics had ventured to endorse the gloomy forebodings of Mr. Tata. There was, therefore, no necessity to discuss the merits or demerits of the Bill.

The Bill was then passed without any discussion.

The Commander-in-Chief then moved that the Indian Army Act Bill be taken into consideration and passed.

The motion was carried.

Sir William Marris moved for the consideration of the Deveolution Bill. He himself moved an amendment to the effect that entries in part one of schedule one relating to the Prisons Act 1894 be omitted. He explained that this amendment rose as a result of certain recommendations of the Jails Committee, who were about to publish their report. Parts relating to the separation of prisoner, etc., were brought to their notice and the Government of India only wanted to give effect to them by omitting pasts one of the schedule.

The amendment was carried without any discussion and the Bill was passed.

CORRUPT PRACTICES BILL.

Sir William Vincent next moved that the Select Committee's report on the Corrupt Practices Bill be taken into consideration.

Dr. Sarbhadhikari moved hat in the preamble after the words "Elections," where it first occurs, the words "To legislative bodies constituted under the Government of India Act" be inserted and that in Explanation 3 of Clause 2 (1) the words "Municipal or other public" be omitted. The mover said safeguards provided in the Bill with regard to elections of legislative Councils should not be dragged for application to Municipalities.

The amendment was negatived.

Dr. Sarbhadhikari moved another amendment to new section 171/A (B) to make the clause more comprehensive by inserting word "or nominated" after the word "being" and putting "nominating or" before the word "voting."

The Home Member, replying, said the amendment suggested was unnecessary, and it was, therefore, negatived.

Dr. Sarbhadikari next moved another amendment to section 171 (B) so as t provide better purity of election by securing that refusal of exercising electoral right b considered a case of bribery if it had bee due to some offer asking not to exercise th right.

The Home Member, replying, said th definition of "electoral right" abroad contained the safeguard.

The amendment was, consequently, by leave withdrawn.

Mr. Sinha moved an amendment that for the new section 171C another section on the lines of the Malpractices Bill in England be substituted

Mr. Sinha eventually withdrew his amendment, but, next moved another, purporting to define interference in a detailed form.

Mr. Sastri supported the mover and urged that the matter might be put before Parliament for further amplifying the definition of word "interference."

Sir William Vincent and Sir George Lowndes defended Government's position and eventually the amendment was adopted as modified by the Law Member.

After some other minor amendments had been discussed, Mr. Sastri followed the Ballot Act of England by suggesting that every officer, clerk, agent, or other person who performs any duties in connection with the recording or counting of votes at an election shall maintain and aid in maintaining the secrecy of the voting and shall not (except for some purpose authorised by or under any law) communicate to any person any information calculated to violate such secrecy and that any person who wilfully acts in contravention of the provisions of this section shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for any term not exceeding three months or with fine or with both.

The Home Member was against multiplying offences under the Bill and the experience in this country had been that perfect secrecy was maintained about the ballot.

Mr. Banerjea pointed out that the distinct note of public opinion in many quarters was not in favour of stringent provisions. Non-officials would be appointed as polling officers to record votes and if three months' punishment was given for any slight offence of erect leaking out no one would be willing to act as polling officers. Village factions and party spirit would be brought very easily to condemn an innocent man and as this was a serious menace to the successful working of the Reform Act, he was opposed to Mr. Sastri's amendment.

In spite of Mr. Banerjea's eloquence, Mr. Froom said he agreed with Mr. Sastri.

MR. BANERJEA TAKEN TO TASK.

Mr. Sastri took Mr. Banerjea to task for having kept silent when serious and important amendments were discussed and bringing all his eloquence over tiny little amanments.

Mr. Banerjea, interupting, observed that his voice would have been of no use and suggested that in this matter his voice should be influential in the Council.

Mr. Sastri, proceeding, observed that Mr. Banerjea ought to have brought in amendments calculated to soften the rigour of the Bill. This he had not done. The secrecy of voting was the very essence of the electoral system and, if this was not strictly adhered to, the Bill would be seriously wanting in one of its very essential elements.

The amendment was put to the vote and carried, Mr. Banerjea's voice being heard the loudest among "Noes."

As this stage (1-30 p.m.), the Council adjourned for lunch.

After Mr. Sastri's amendment was carried the Bill as amended was passed

IMPERIAL BANK BILL

The Council reassembled at 3-30, Sir George Lowndes presiding, when Mr. Hailey moved for consideration of the select committee's report on the Imperial Bank Bill.

Mr. Hailey said that in March last a Bill was introduced and a good deal of useful discussion followed thereon In fact no member objected to the constitution of the Bill, but there was honest criticism regarding the details. The Bill had now passed the ordeal of the select committee after protracted period, during which many changes had taken place in the personnel of the Committee. The report was unanimous and had tried to meet all genuine criticisms.

The motion for consideration having been carried, Mr. Hailey moved an amendment purporting to include within the operation of the Imperial Bank Act cases of persons, who among others, drew compassionate allowance from the Presidency Bank.

The motion was carried.

In all twenty amendments to the Bill were considered and disposed of, after which Mr. Hailey moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

BILL PASSED.

The Bill was passed and the Council adjourned till tomorrow, when the Select Committee's report on the Aligarh University Bill will be considered and passed.

SINN FINN HUNGER STRIKERS.

PREMIER WANTS GUARANTEE FOR RELEASE.

EFFECT ON MORAL OF IRISH POLICE APPREHENDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 7.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 8.

It is announced in telegrams from Switzerland that Mr. Lloyd George declared that if a guarantee was given that the murders of the police in Ireland would cease, he believed the Government would be prepared to release Mr. MacSweney and other hunger-strikers adding that the telegrams from Ireland proved that unconditional release of the Lord Mayor would have a disastrous effect on the moral of the Irish police and make the Government of Ireland impossible.

WITHDRAWAL OF GOVT. GRANTS.

DUBLIN CORPORATION TAKES STEP TO MEET FINANCIAL POSITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 7.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Sept. 8.

The Government's decision to withhold the grants owing to the Dublin Corporation's allegiance to the Republican Parliament has resulted in the Corporation recommending that in order to meet the grave financial position created, the salaries of its employees be reduced by twenty-five per cent. for nine months and that the sanatorium dispensary and home be closed.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR ROAD TRANSPORT IN PROGRESS.

GOVERNMENT PREPARING FOR THE WORST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 7.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 8.

The Government is evidently preparing for the worst in case the miners' leaders prove obdurate and has begun organising for the distribution of food in the event of a strike. The Government has in view a partial stoppage of the railways and arrangements for the carriage of the necessaries by road transport are being made. This work has been entrusted to three subordinate members of the Ministry and two Civil Servants and each has been allotted one of the five districts into which the country has been divided for the purpose. These Commissioners are now engaged in ascertaining what position will be in their districts in the event of a strike and will report upon the means of relieving distress that would follow.

HIGH COURT NOT TO BE FILMED.

JUSTICE DARLING AND A "MONSTROUS APPLICATION."

Mr. Justice Darling is reported to have made severe comment at the Old Bailey, London, in mail week, on an application by a well-known London film company to the Under Sheriff for a permit to attend and take kinematograph pictures of the murder trials that are impending. He said that the courts are always open to the public, and consequently permission to attend was not necessary, but the object of the application was monstrous and indecent. It meant the exploitation of those who were being tried for their lives and who were suffering all the misery and anguish of trial.

Furthermore, it meant the exploitation of the Judge who might have to pass the death sentence. It must not be thought that the passing of such a sentence by a Judge was anything in the nature of play acting.

POLISH-LITHUANIA DISPUTE.

POLAND'S APPEAL TO LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

"AN UNPROVOKED ATTACK."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 7.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Sept. 8.

The Polish Government has appealed to the League of Nations requesting mediation in the Polish-Lithuanian dispute pointing out that an unprovoked attack has been made on the Polish troops and stating that unless improvement takes place in the situation, Poland will be compelled to declare war on Lithuania.

BOLSHEVISTS DETAINING POLISH DELEGATES.

PROTEST BY POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 7.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 8.

Warsaw.—The protest by the Foreign Minister, M. Sapieha, to Soviet Russia requesting their immediate release, furnishes the first intimation that the Bolsheviks have arrested a number of Polish delegates at Minsk and are still detaining them.

SAFETY OF CAMP AT KIRIND.

ASSURANCE BY GENERAL HALDANE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 7.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Sept. 8.

Replying to numerous anxious inquiries with regard to the safety of the camp at Kirind, Mesopotamia, where British women and children are quartered the War Office announces that both General Haldane and the Civil Commissioner consider that the camp is quite secure and states that operations are about to commence which will render feasible the withdrawal of its occupants from the country soon.

MESSRS. DAVENPORT AND CO.

WAS MR. WITHINSHAW INTERESTED IN IT?

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 7.

In connection with the establishment at Saugor of the Central Provinces Tanning and Trading Company, Limited, of which Messrs. Davenport and Company are the Managing Agents, a statement has appeared in the press to the effect that Mr. Withinshaw, Tanning Adviser to the Indian Munitions Board was interested in the firm of Messrs. Davenport and Company.

Mr. Withinshaw was employed temporarily by the Indian Munitions Board to report on the state of the tanning industry and left the service of the Board on the 6th September 1919. Since the latter date, Mr. Withinshaw has had no connection with the Indian Munitions Board, and the terms of the concession granted to the Company, as will be seen by the statement by the Central Provinces Administration,, have never been before either the Board or the Government of India.

NATIONAL CONGRESS.

(Continued from previous page.)

amendment. He said that the wrongs done to the Punjab could not be righted by the indictment of Lord Chelmsford or of Sir Michael O'Dwyer. That wrong copld not be righted by indicting General Dyer or by inbicting any punishment on him. No man could right the bloodshed of his brethren in the Punjab. The Punjabis had made a sacrifice. They had made a "Kurbani" and the act had to be rewarded. The dishonour of the manhood of the Punjab and of their womanhood could not be righted unless they had their own legislative councils, unless they had full control of their military and navy and the air force, unless they had unrestricted freedom in carrying out researches and inventions for commercial and economic purposes.

(Message incomplete.)

LES MISERABLES!

900 INDIANS IN FIJI EMBARK FOR INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 7.

Intimation has been received from the Fiji Government that the s.s. Ganges left Fiji for Calcutta on the 30th August 1920 with more than 900 returning Indians on Board.

TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

BAN ON RUSSIAN T. U. DELEGATES.

REFERRED TO A COMMITTEE.

RESOLUTION FOR LEVY ON WAR WEALTH AND CAPITAL

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 7.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Sept. 8.

The Trades Union Congress met again today, but again maintained complete silence on the vital question of the hour and confined itself to discussing minor matters such as the Unemployment Act, election of a Parliamentary Committee and the ban on the Russian Trade Union Delegation, which the Government is not allowing to land in England. This aroused the fury of Mr. Williams, Secretary of the Transport Workers' Federation, who demanded that the Council of Action should get busy and compel the Government to admit the Delegation. The Congress, however, refused to take the affair tragically and referred it to a Committee for farther consideration. The Congress adopted unanimously the resolution proposed by Mr. Clynes, M.P., in favour of a levy on war wealth and capital.

T. U. CONGRESS AND COAL CRISIS.

MEDIATION MOVES TO BE LEFT TO TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 7.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Sept. 8.

Although there is no apparent recognition by the Trades' Union Congress that a coal crisis even exists, the Labour leaders at Portsmouth have not been inactive and unofficially they are busily exploring the avenues to peace. It is now considered possible that the Congress will at present not make any official act of intervention but will leave the definite mediation moves to the Triple Alliance which may not act until the last moment. The Government's standpoint still is that so long as the miners' leaders maintain the attitude that their two demands are one and indivisible, there is little hope of a peaceful issue or even of a beginning of negotiations.

MR. THOMAS FORESHADOWS BREAK IN TRADE BOOM.

A SAD COMMENTARY ON PRESENT SOCIAL SYSTEM.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 6.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Sept. 8.

In the course of his presidential address at the Trades Union Congress Mr. Thomas gloomily foreshadowed a break in the trade boom. He said that all evidence tended to show that the coming winter would be in many respects the hardest experienced for a great number of years and declared it was a sad commentary upon our social system, that while the whole world was requiring goods, food, clothes and houses, the people who were anxious to provide them were prevented from doing so.

LOCKED OUT ELECTRICIANS.

MINISTER OF LABOUR APPOINTS COURT OF INQUIRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 7.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Sept. 8.

In response to the appeal of the Minister of Labour for resumption of work in the electrical trades pending finding of the Court of Inquiry the electricians have announced that they are willing to return to work, but the employers have refused to withdraw the lockout notices. Nevertheless the Minister is appointing a Court of Inquiry forthwith.

This is the first time that the Minister of Labour on his own initiative has exercised such power under the Industrial Courts Act which empowers him to refer any trade dispute to the Court appointed by him.

Meanwhile, fifteen hundred electricians have already been locked out and half a million men in different engineering trades are threatened with unemployment.

SHIP WITH FUMIGATING MACHINES HELD UP.

BOOTLE DOCKERS' MISTAKE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 7.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Sept. 8.

Labour's determination not to handle the munitions for Poland has led to a ship being held up at Bootle owing to the dockers refusing to load the fumigating machines on board the vessel, for Danzig apparently under the impression that the machines were some deadly implement of war. The Council of Action interviewed and explained that the machines were intended to destroy vermin and prevent typhus and other diseases and urged the dockers to release the embargo.

JUSTICE TELANG'S ANNIVERSARY.

CELEBRATION BY GOUD SARASWAT MANDAL.

Under the auspices of the Goud Saraswat Brahmin Mitra Mandal, Bombay, the late Justice Telang's anniversary was celebrated on the 5th September, 1920, at Hira Baug, when the Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpe presided.

The first speaker Mr. G. Y. Chitnis dwelt upon the great moral purpose and the high theistic vein underlying the thought of the late Justice Telang and pointed out how wide reading of agnostic writers like Mill and Spencer must have been sifted by him through his gifted critical faculty. Then followed Prof. P. V. Kane who referred to the deep scholarship of Mr. Telang and chronicled his brilliant literary achievements from his early youth to the end of his days. Mr. Telang was a full-fledged graduate at an age when our boys are yet in their teens. He enlisted himself as an Advocate at an age when our average students are in their B.A. Class.

HIS LITERARY ACTIVITIES.

If the first twenty-two years of his life were devoted to study in the real sense the term, the last twenty-two years were spent in various public activities and literary pursuits of a high order. His antiquarian researches were marvellous and particularly testified to his great genius inasmuch as he led a very crowded life. His tracts controverting Weber's theory that Ramayan was copied from Homer and Lorinsor's theory that the Gita was copied from the Bible, would stand the test of time. Out of the fifty volumes of the sacred books of the East one stands to the credit of Mr. Telang. His notes on Mudrarakshasa, Niti and Vairagya Shatakas of Bhartrahari, a biography in which he settles the date of the great Sankaracharya were also scholarly. His leaflet on Protection *versus* Free Trade was replete with marshalling of economic facts and was worth perusal. Prof. Kane pointed out that Mr. Telang loved Marathi literature and would have done much for its advance had he lived a little longer. Telang was one of the founders of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, the Bombay Presidency Association and the Students Literary and Scientific Society and was one of the pioneers of the Indian National Congress. The learned Professor rounded off his speech with a peroration and admonished his audience not to follow the letter of Mr. Telang's teachings but the spirit underlying it in view of the changed circumstances. That, he said, was the main purpose of anniversaries of great men like Justice Telang.

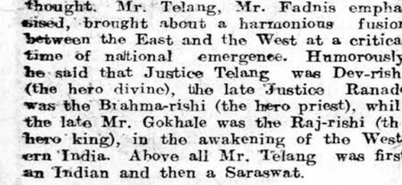
Mr. Fadnis, the Secretary of the Goud Saraswat Mitra Mandal, said that Mr. Telang, comprehensive as his genius was, proved to be amongst the makers of modern India, the harbinger of a great school of thought. Mr. Telang, Mr. Fadnis emphasised, brought about a harmonious fusion between the East and the West at a critical time of national emergence. Humorously he said that Justice Telang was Dev-rish (the hero divine), the late Justice Ranade was the Brahma-rishi (the hero priest), whil the late Mr. Gokhale was the Raj-rishi (th hero king), in the awakening of the Western India. Above all Mr. Telang was first an Indian and then a Saraswat.

MR. PARANJPE'S TRIBUTE.

Then the Hon. Mr. Paranjpe delivered his presidential address. Telang, Mr. Paranjpe held, stood for wide culture and reform all along the line and was not in favour of reforms by compartments. Mr. Telang possessed the superb gift of putting his adversary's case better than the adversary himself. He was the forerunner, according to Mr. Paranjpe, of rational and critical sanity for which Bombay has been known in the whole of India. His dissenting minute on education was sound and the former B.A. Course formulated by Telang was far better from the point of view of culture than the present one. It was unfortunate that the *magnum opus* on Maratha history which he contemplated could not be had owing to his early death. Politics in Telang's time did not assume the acute stage it bears at present. Though it has become hard to find out the individual share of Mr. Telang in politics from the combined work of Mehta, Tyabji, Telang and Ranade, yet his share must have been considerable. During the Ilbert Bill controversy Bombay preserved the sane attitude which was mainly due to the efforts of Telang. Telang was one of those who stood against the reactionary regime of Lord Lytton. He particularly referred to the speech which he delivered at the Hemant Vyakanmala on "Morley's compromise" which he said was a masterpiece and would prove healthy reading even at present. The import of such anniversaries, Mr. Paranjpe said, was in his opinion not to follow every mechanical detail of their life and work, but to be inspired by their high ideals in our own humble way.

The President was then garlanded and after a vote of thanks to the President and speakers the proceedings terminated.

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THE PRIMARY TEACHER.

HIS GRIEVANCE.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—I beg to draw the attention of the Corporation to the very deplorable condition, to which the Municipal Primary teachers have now been reduced in these very hard times. The miserable salaries, which some of them get at present, are hardly sufficient to support even one man. The Primary teacher comes from the same class of respectable persons as does the clerk in Municipal or Government service. His status and social position are the same and he has to maintain the same standard of living and decency. Is it possible for him, to do all this with his present meagre salary? He is obliged to do much extra work and add something to his income that he may be enabled to make a show of decency, which is expected of him by his superiors as well as by the general public. Being overworked outside the school, is it possible that he will be able to give his energy and ability to the work of giving proper instruction to the youngsters that are committed to his charge? "The teacher must come to his class in the highest state of energy and vitality" as was rightly said, by the President of the Joint Meeting of the Marathi, Gujrati and Urdu Primary Teachers, held in the Shrikrishna Lodge on 29th August. Government has now acknowledged, not only by words but by action as well, that Rs. 60 per month is the minimum "living wage" of Bombay and has fixed accordingly that much as the starting salary to their clerks. It is said that Committee of the Corporation is sitting to consider and revise the grades of the salaries of Municipal clerks. In these circumstances, can anyone show any plausible reason, why the Primary teacher, who is an equally respectable member of society and who has to exercise greater tact and show more energy, should not get the same treatment at the hands of those who rule his destiny? Primary education is the foundation of all education, secondary or higher, and unless the foundation is placed on a firm footing, the whole structure of education will topple. Primary teacher, besides giving the rudimentary knowledge of elementary subjects to his pupils, has to mould the character of young children. He has to do more with the mind and body than with the intellect of his pupils. He must enter his class room with cheerfulness and good spirits, leaving all his cares and anxieties outside the class, since the pupils are likely to catch the contagion of the teacher's melancholy and moroseness. And in order that he may be enabled to do all this he must be adequately, if not liberally, paid. It must also be remembered that the Primary teacher has in his hands the making of future citizens, upon whom, entirely depends the future good of the country, and as such the question of the well being of the Primary teacher is a national one and concerns the public at large. The profession of the Primary teacher is very taxing and under the enervating, climatic and insanitary conditions of Bombay life it has been found that scarcely 10 per cent. of the total number of teachers live long enough to serve over twenty years. In the light of these facts it is preposterous to make any difference between the salaries of teachers and clerks. Now, that the question of Primary teacher's salaries is to come before the Corporation for consideration, they ought to consider it in all its aspects, and, in view of the above circumstances, must try to give lie to the attempt, that has been made in some quarters to belittle the importance of the Primary teacher's profession. Unless the teachers' salaries have been raised to the level of those of clerks, though not higher, best men will never be attracted towards the profession and the teachers' profession will not be raised to that position of honour and respect which it certainly deserves. The hardships to which these ill-paid men have been put to, in keeping up their position in society can hardly be imagined by those who are not put to such painful experiences. Time has now certainly arrived when the Corporation and the general public should rise to the occasion and extend their sympathy to this long neglected, but very useful class of public servants.—Yours, etc.,

GRIEVANCES.

Bombay, Sept. 8.

SOCIAL SERVICE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A society for social service under the title of the "Marwari Sewa Samaj" was founded at Pulgaon about a year and half ago by some energetic citizens. The Samaj has since been rendering very valuable service to the needy, the poor, the old and the sick. Among other lines of work a charitable Dispensary is conducted by the Samaj and as an instance of its popularity and usefulness the following remark by Mr. Hiralal, Deputy Commissioner of Wardha, dated the 20th inst. may be quoted. The Deputy Commissioner says:—

"I saw the Sewa Samaj Dispensary, which seems to do good work. The Doctor in charge has passed several examinations in Ayurvedic medicine and Homeopathy and knows Allopathy as well and administers medicines as occasion requires. The average attendance is about 60 which speaks of the popularity of the institution."

I may state that the population of this town is about 5,000. The Samaj had deputed about 25 volunteers to Nasik about a month ago for rendering charitable service to the pilgrims attending the Sinhasta fair. It is most essential that such societies should be established in every town.—Yours, etc.

RANGLAL KEJDIWAL,
Secretary,
Marwari Sewa Samaj, Pulgaon.

Pulgaon, Aug. 22.

SIR PHILIP SASSOON'S APPOINTMENT

The "Leader" writes:—

What is the appointment which Sir Philip Sassoon will fill, and how does it matter whether he is coming to India or not? The only importance that attaches to the announcement is that it possibly throws some light on the question of Lord Chelmsford's successor. The fact that he was private secretary to Earl Haig in France may or may not lend colour to the idea that his lordship will be appointed. But that he is a Unionist may lead one to suspect that no Liberal politician will occupy the place. With such meagre information before us conjecture will be fruitless. But we once more express the hope that whoever the next Viceroy may be, it will not be soldier.

C. P. ADMINISTRATION.

THE CLERKS' GRIEVANCES.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—Any Administration worthy of the name must admit that it is their first duty to treat their employees in a just and fair manner.

2. They surely *will* admit:—

(a) that the employees are entitled to living wages,

(b) that all necessaries of life have gone up by leaps and bounds and are not likely to come down in the near future but on the contrary to go up still further and will in any case never come down to their former level.

(c) that their wages must keep pace with the higher prices if they are expected to keep body and soul together or do any efficient work.

3. They must admit:—

(a) that it is a crying shame and a Himalayan blunder to have begun relief from the top and not from the lowest strata of the services

(b) that it is not only a blunder but a cruel injustice to the voiceless scriveners, not to mention the peons, who have patiently and without so much as a grumble borne the severe strain of this war. Nay, they have been desperately driven into debts.

4. It will be apparent to any sane man that it is neither just, fair, nor humane to stem the current of their feelings which finds an outlet in a fearless expression of their grievances through their non-official Presidents in whom they have implicit confidence since the formation of their Associations. Such action would be characterised as cowardly and un-English in a commercial or industrial concern but in an administration it is fraught with nothing short of grave danger and disaster.

5. The Central Provinces Administration are unwittingly sowing the seeds of discontent among these voiceless creatures and giving a ready handle to Bolshevism and its propaganda by making half hearted promises and permitting dangerous delays.

6. Unless you wield your powerful pen on behalf of these voiceless and helpless persons they are not likely to get any substantial or adequate redress and their repeated representations will receive as hitherto the same cold treatment that lamentable wails in a wilderness generally do.—Yours, etc.,

A VOICE FROM THE C. P.

CURRENCY POLICY AND MR. R. D. TATA.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. R. D. Tata took exception to the new rate of 2s. (gold) to the rupee on the ground that after the publication of the report of the Currency Committee the sterling price of silver once came down to 44d. per ounce. May I point out that this argument is dangerous inasmuch as it does not take into consideration the vital factors in connection with the world's supply of silver?

Even before the war the U. S. A. market was the great controller of silver price. Now it is more so because of (i) the signs of exhaustion of some Canadian mines, (ii) reduced production in Mexico owing to internal disorders, (iii) anticipated reduction in Bolivia owing to the recent outbreak of disorders there, and (iv) increased output from the U. S. A. mines. Thus the influence of any action taken by the U. S. A. Government is now likely to be greater than it was ever before.

Has Mr. Tata given any consideration to the Pitman Act by which the U. S. A. Government will buy all U. S. A. silver at one dollar per ounce if the market price tends to fall below that level? If the circumstances are as I have stated them above, should not all prudent Governments refuse to hope for a permanent fall in silver much below one dollar, i.e., just less than 50d. in gold? This means that the rupee will be worth its silver contents at 1s. 6½d.

Again, the pound sterling stands now at 356 cents, i.e., about 28 per cent. depreciation. This must be added to the exchange rate, so that it would come up to nearly 2s. 2d. in sterling. With the Pitman Act on the Statute-book, is it fair to ask the Government of India to revert to 1s. 4d. in the interest of the country?

The present situation is a breakdown. We must have patience in an abnormal time. The 1s. 4d. rate was introduced in 1893, but it was not the market rate till 1896. The present crisis is greater and more extensive than that in the years preceding 1893. Should we expect a stable exchange rate in a few months? The situation is further complicated by the peculiar circumstances with which I dealt in my previous letter.—Yours, etc.,

PRAPHULLACHANDRA BASU.

Indore.

A SUGGESTION TO TRAMWAY CO.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall feel highly obliged if you will kindly insert the following few lines in your widely effcurated paper with a view that the Tramway Co. will consider the removal of hardships of the mill hands and labourers between Lalbag and Kalachowki on their way to Victoria Gardens and beyond.

In the evening, when the mills are closed, there are always many persons waiting for tram cars on Kalachoki and Lalbag Road. Almost all cars, running from Parel or Dadar to Museum come filled up from their first terminus i.e. Parel or Dadar and no one is allowed to board a car for want of room. It is indeed a pity that they have to run only to be disappointed.

There are special arrangements to keep extra cars near the Victoria Gardens to Museum, but for labourers, who work in the Lalbag locality, have to suffer as they cannot get in the cars and the Victoria Gardens stand is far off from the place.

It is hoped that the Trawway Co. for the facility of the persons of the Lalbag locality be kind enough to make arrangements to run some of the special tram cars from Lalbag to Pydhoni or J. J. Hospital in the evening. If there are no sufficient number of cars, it can be easily arranged that some of the cars at the Victoria Gardens should be made to run from Lalbag instead of from Victoria Gardens I hope this suggestion to remove hardships will be considered favourably by the Tramway Company.—Yours, etc.

G. A. SHAIKH.

Mahim, September 1.

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GRIEVANCES OF THE LAW STUDENTS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In our last letter, we pointed out our general grievances; and in this, our second we wish to point out the indispensable and urgent necessity of a hostel for the Law School. At the last social gathering of the Law School, our Principal, well-known for his sympathetic attitude towards students, made a stirring and telling speech on the necessity of a hostel for the law students. In the course of his remarks he said, "Even the Sydenham College of Commerce of yesterday has got its own building and a hostel, while the Government Law School with its noble traditions has neither a building nor a hostel of its own." The reply of Justice Heaton was so promising that the students there assembled went back cherishing a hope that at last the day for redress had come; but to our great disappointment the happy day never dawned. The hostel for the Royal Institute of Science is already a definite project, but the question of the Law School-hostel has been a matter for correspondence alone.

The Hon. Mr. Curtis has, in his recent speech, amply shown how acute the housing problem has become in this city. The students of the Law School, being graduates, of some Indian University, cannot accommodate themselves in the slums of the city. And as the majority of the students hail from the mofussil, their hardship is intolerable. In this dismal city of congestion, high rents and soaring prices, by the time he is able to annex the coveted letters LL.B. to his name, our poor law student has neither the legal learning to plead before the bench nor the physical strength to fight the battle of life. In short his health is shattered and his energy, sapped.

There are students from Madras, Mysore, Hyderabad and Notrhern India. They come here as absolute strangers and their difficulties in this matter are heart-breaking.

In spite of offering Rs. 50 a month it is almost impossible to get a room. But the difficulty does not stop here; in addition to this exorbitant rent we have to pay the notorious "pagri" amounting occasionally to full month's rent. Even the dirty hotels and lodges are overflooded; some of the students have been taking unnecessary advantage of their friends and their relatives; some go as far as Thana, Andheri and Kalyan; some take their meals at one end of the city and sleep at the other. All noble hopes are blasted and the student leaves Bombay in despair. Even if he has the patience to fill in the term the first available train takes him home.

But the question is how to solve the difficulty. We have pointed out, in our last letter that the Government is making a huge profit from the Law School. Financially it is a paying concern. Now the hostel cannot be built in a day. But what is required for the present, is a hostel on the following plan. The Government should ascertain the exact number of students in immediate need of lodging, it should then hire flats and there accommodate the students on a reasonable amount of rent. This is a practical method of relieving the immediate wants of the students and will go a long way in removing a long-standing grievance. Now when a grand scheme for the remodelling of Bombay is being launched, we hope the Government will be kind enough to reserve a suitable plot for a permanent hostel and take the necessary steps for its immediate construction.

To conclude, we may say that by ventilating our grievances through the channel of your valued paper, we hope to bring the matter before the public and soften the hearts of the Government authorities whose studied negligence has by this time become proverbial. We earnestly hope therefore that the Government will take the matter seriously in to its hands and start a hostel on the lines suggested by the beginning of the next term.—Yours, etc.,

BHIDE P. M.,
J. G. ALANDKER,
QEIF A. FYZEE.

CO-OPERATION OF KURDUWADI.

(From Our Correspondent.)

A large gathering of about two hundred members representing 16 societies met at Kurduwadi on 2nd September, to discuss the further progress of cooperation, under the presidency of Mr. R. Y. Sane, Divisional Hon. Organiser, Coop. Sties., C.D. The following resolutions were passed:—

(1) A central society should be started at Kurduwadi to facilitate prompt and adequate finance, to organise marketing of produce and to supply requirements to members of societies round about Kurduwadi and suggest general schemes of improvement.

(2) A provisional committee consisting of seven members was appointed to frame byelaws and take such other steps as necessary.

(3) The provisional bank should be requested to grant long term loans for the improvement of land, by digging wells and putting up Tals.

(4) The president was authorised to communicate the proceedings of the meeting to the Manager, Bombay Central Cooperative Bank and to the Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Bombay Presidency.

Speeches on the above resolutions were delivered by the President, Mr. Ramanikral of the Bombay Central Cooperative Bank and Mr. Rashinkar of Tembhurni. Speeches were made also by some of the agriculturist members and they showed great interest in the resolutions passed. After a tea party by the President, the gathering dispersed.

WANTED DAIRY FARM IN SAUGOR.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It has been admitted on all hands that the proposed slaughter-house at Ratona will be injurious to the economic interests of the country. The agitation that is going on all over the country bears testimony to this fact. Leading persons of all shades of opinion are unanimous in wholeheartedly condemning the proposed C. P. Tanning Companing at Ratona in the Saugor District. Leaders like Sir Ashutosh and Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya here taken up the lead, and there has hardly been an agitation with such a harmony of opinion as is found in the case of the Ratona Slaughter House.

The recent speech by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces in the C. P. Legislative Council shows that the Government have decided to stop the company from comming the buildings for the Tannery for the present and that a committee consisting of official and non-official is to be appointed to consider over the matter. It is hoped that the Government will not pursue a policy which has been condemned throughout the British India.

It is at the same time a hard fact that a large number of cattle are daily slaughtered in the Saugor District. A large number of these cattle comes from the adjoining native states of Bundelkhand where cowkilling is prohibited. It is also the duty of the Indians to stop this cowkilling, which is largely practised throughout the district. Cattle are comparatively cheaper in this part of the country than in any other part; and it will be a better place, than any other, for the establishment of a dairy industry on a large scale.

The aims of such an industry shall be twofold. Firstly, by purchasing a large number of cattle it will help in putting a stop to the cow slaughter which takes place here on a large scale. Secondly, it will also be a commercially lucrative concern, since cattle can be purchased on moderate rates, in this area, and after they die their natural death, their bones, skin, and horns can also be utilized. Such a dairy farm on a large scale will not only be supplying a greatly felt want of milk and ghee, but will also be helpful in breeding good bullocks for agriculture.

Such an industry in order to be affective should be established by a company with a large capital and limited liability. It is only the rich merchants of towns like Bombay and Calcutta, who have invested their capital in newly floated companies, that can start such a dairy farm. And if these merchant princes, looking to the economic needs of our country and the religious views of Hindus, take up the matter with a serious mind, such an enterprise will surely be of immense service to the country.—Yours, etc.,

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Vide the "Times of India" of October 2nd, 1919.

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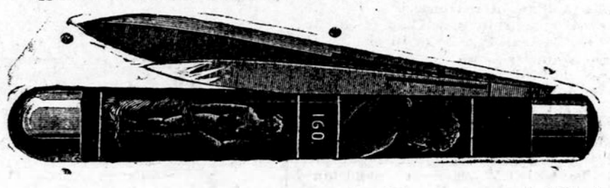
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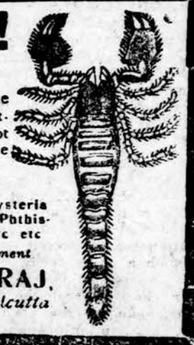
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LATE MR. TILAK.

AN AMERICAN APPRECIATION.

The New York "Call", the Socialist daily of America has the following obituary notice on the Late Mr. Tilak in its issue of August 4th last, which it declares that in politics Mr. Tilak was never a revolutionst says the paper:—

"Tilak had served three long prison terms for 'sedition" and "treason" against the British Government, coming out of prison the last time in 1916, after serving six years at hard labor in an Indian jail. His health was so undermined by his last imprisonment that he never fully recovered. His second imprisonment was in 1907, at which time he was convicted by a "jury" of six Englishmen and three hand-picked indians. His "crime" was the publication in his Mahrati newspaper, the Kesari, of some strong, frank truthful remarks about British misadministration in India. Tilak's first conviction was occasioned by his exposure of corruption in the administration of the native state, Kolhapure.

His third and last conviction was obtained by using a "jury" of seven Englishmen and two Parsees, none of whom understood Mahrati, the vernacular in which Tilak published his newspaper. At other times various charges were brought against him and he suffered persecution. Every charge was used, from conivance in forging to treason against the British Government, in an attempt to remove him from public life.

Writing of him, Dr. J. T. Sunderland, editor of Young India, of New York, said: "In the second half of the nineteenth century India produced a galaxy of thinkers, reformers and scholars. Tilak and some of his friends opened a school in Poona, which soon developed into the famous Fergusson College, in which they themselves became professors, serving almost without pay—Tilak occupying the chair of mathematics, and at times teaching Sanscrit and science as well. The established an 'Art Institute, a book store, and founded two weekly newspapers, one in Mahrati, the language of that part of India, and one in English. Striking and scholarly in his diction, fearless in his thought and bold in his policies, Tilak soon made his papers the most powerful organs of public opinion in western India." In politics, however, Tilak was not a revolutionist. He threw his weight with the extremist wing of the Indian National Congress, the reform body of India. Yet even with his views, his suffering was almost intolerable. Dr. Sunderland continues:

The third party with which Tilak was identified and in which he was a leader may properly be called the Reform party or the Loyal Liberal party, or, to be more specific, the Home Rule party. Tilak belonged not only to the Home Rule party but to its radical wing. In a speech delivered in Poona in 1907, while making this clear, he also made clear the difference between his position and that of the Revolutionary party, or the party of violence. Tilak was one of the founders of the National Congress in 1885."

In England Tilak lectured before various gatherings of the British Labour party and after his return to India in November, 1919, started to organize labor unions and to speak before great gatherings of workers urging the founding of labor unions. A quiet, clam, but powerful speaker, he gained thousands of adderents wherever he went. The "Manchester Guardian," speaking of him in 1919 when he was speaking through England, said: "Tilak is beyond question the most powerful and astute living Indians. He combines a brilliant and versatile intellect with a personality that appeals irresistibly to the multiude."

PORCELAIN CURRENCY.

There is, it appears, nothing original in the Germans' use of a porcelain currency, says the "Manchester Guardian." The idea is old enough, as more than one correspondent writes to say. Specimens of the crockery tokens produced during the French Revolution are in the Cluny and Sevres museums. In England during the eighteenth century they were issued by the Worcester and Pinxton factories, and by Chaffers and other Liverpool potters. Specimens of the Pinxton tokens are extant bearing date 1801, while earlier examples of the other kinds are to be seen in the Liverpool Museum and in the museum of the Worcester China Works. The point of difference between the older English use and that of Germany to-day seems to be that the former was strictly localised.

THE SOVIET SYSTEM AND TRADE UNIONS.

Mr. A. A. Purcell, a member of the Labour delegation which visited Russia recently, spoke in Manchester in mail week, on what trade unions were doing in Russia.

Trade unions, he said, could not be separated from the Soviet system. They were a part of the constitution. The tendency was to make the unions absolutely responsible for all work and production, but industry was suffering from many difficulties. There was a great shortage of technical men, and if anybody wished to do a good turn to Russia he should organise 5,000 of the best technicians and, send them there. In view of the statement that the unions had been suppressed, it should be stated that the membership had grown from 1,400,000 in 1917 to 4½ millions at the present time. Everybody engaged in industry was in a union, and doctors sometimes complained that it was an awful thing to oblige them to associate at meetings with charwomen. (Laughter.) He supposed the doctors would get used to that eventually.—The "Manchester Guardian."

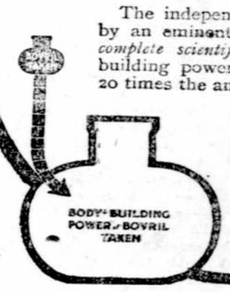
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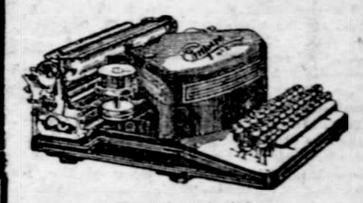
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A BRUNNER, MOND PROPOSAL.

The directors of Brunner, Mond and Co., Ltd., are reviving the proposal, which was withdrawn without a vote at the recent annual meeting of the company, to subscribe £100,000 for the encouragement of scientific education and research. Formal notices have been sent out of an extraordinary general meeting of the company to invite the considered judgment of the shareholders on a resolution to this effect.

In a circular issued with the notices the board point out that they are completely unanimous in approving the proposal to subsidise scientific education and research by a large grant out of the company's capital reserve. It is of the utmost importance to the future of the company that there should be at the service of the chemical industry an adequate number of young men abreast with the latest developments of chemical knowledge and method, whilst the help of the university laboratories in solving industrial problems is, as the war showed valuable. Moreover, without any direct co-operation, the raising of the general standard of chemical study in the country necessarily reacts upon the chemical industries of the country.

The directors are confident that the proposed sum of £100,000, and much more, can be usefully applied in augmenting the scientific endowments of our universities, and as a business proposition they regard the expenditure as likely to be as profitable to the company as any which could be undertaken.

POSTMEN,S WAYS.

We have all heard of curtains as the leading symbol of respectability, preferably thick Nottingham lace that keeps as much light out as possible. But London postmen's use of the curtain in a house as the test of whether the house is inhabited or not is less familiar, says the local correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian."

It appears, however, that the postman who comes with letters to the house with curtainless windows concludes in his sagacious mind that the house is uninhabited. He writes "Empty house" on the letters and sends them to the Dead Letter Office, and there the letters are quite likely to remain dead for ever. This is an actual experience.

Postmen have their rules and regulations and work by them, and not always by the light of intelligence, or they would have heard that many people nowadays (artists, for example) object to curtains at all. Still, these eccentric people will have to put curtains in their windows or run the risk of not getting letters.

Another illustration of postmen's methods comes from an informant who recently received an important letter two days late. On the back of it the postman had written "Not delivered. Dog loose."

SILENCE SAVES A LOT OF TROUBLE.

"How ever can men allow their wives to go about in those terrible bare-back gowns?" said Hardman to his friend the other evening, whilst they were waiting for their wives. "If a man's got any control over his wife at all he wouldn't allow her to wear them—"

"For mercy's sake, shut up!" gasped Henpeck, as he saw the women coming down the stairs.

"Why, do you like them?" questioned Hardman.

"Like what?" queried Mrs. Henpeck, hearing the last words.

"The cigars we are smoking," put in her husband quickly.

Later in the evening, when he was really alone with Hardman, Henpeck took him aside

"Really, old man," he said, "you must be more careful what you say when my wife is near. You nearly put me in a nasty hole."

"How?"

"Why, when you spoke to me about those low dresses. If I had said I did not like them, my wife would have insisted on having one; and if I had said I like them she would not have spoken to me for weeks for upholding a disgusting mode of dressing in public."

CO-OPERATION.

A man in a little town on the Thames had a boat to sell and advertised it in the papers. The following morning another man who lived in the same street called on him.

"Pardon me," he said, "but I see by last night's paper you are advertising a punt for sale."

"Yes: do you want to buy it?"

"No," was the reply. "but I only live just down the street, and I have a punt for sale, too. There will be no need for me to advertise if, after people have seen your punt, you will send them along to have a look at mine."

PROTECTION OF THE LAW.

Young Tommy Tiddlesome timidly approached the sturdy policeman who stood on point-duty not far from Tommy's school.

"Please, Mister Perliceman," he said, "do you lock up men who knock little boys about?"

He was a kind-hearted constable, and, pitying the youngster, placed his hand on the boy's shoulder as he replied:

"Yes, sonny. What's your trouble?"

"Well," answered Tommy, "will you come to school with me? I'm late again, and teacher said the next time I was late he would break his heaviest cane over my back."

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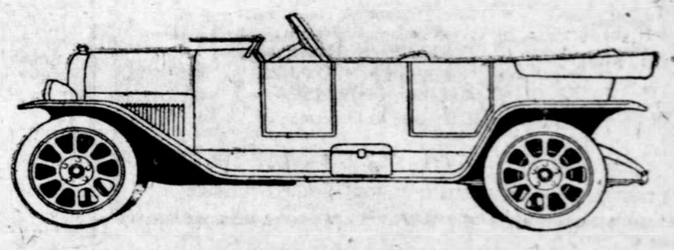
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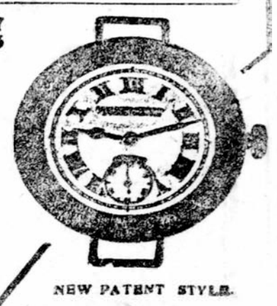
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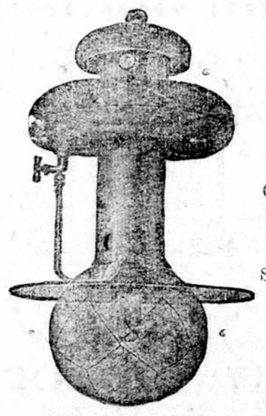
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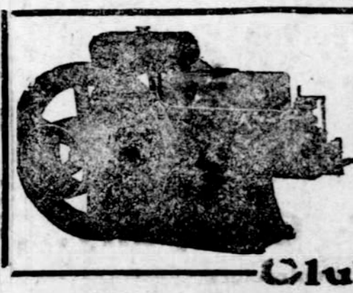
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